

DAILY REPORT

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Zhao Ziyang's Activities in Cancun Reported	A	1
Meets Yugoslav President	A	1
Attends Reagan Luncheon	A	1
Meets Algerian President	A	1
Meets Tanzanian President	A	2
Meets Philippine President	A	2
Meets Japanese Premier	A	2
International Seminar on Rural Housing in Beijing	A	3
Gu Mu Attends	A	3
Gu Mu Meets Aga Khan	A	4
PRC Presents Paper	A	4
Methane Gas Output Discussed	A	4
PRC To Host Population Conference 27-30 Oct	A	5
UNHCR Meeting Discusses Kampuchea, Afghanistan	A	6
NATO Ministers Support 'Two-Track' Decision	A	7

UNITED STATES

Reagan Hits USSR Attempt To Disrupt U.S.-Europe Ties	B	1
SHIJIE ZHISHI on Reagan, Neutron Bomb [16 Sep]	B	1

SOVIET UNION

RENMIN RIBAO on Moscow's Absence From Cancun [21 Oct]	C	1
RENMIN RIBAO on Russia's Role in 1911 Revolution [9 Oct]	C	2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Journal on China-ASEAN Economic Cooperation	E	1
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WESTERN EUROPE

Gu Mu, FINANCIAL TIMES Head View Economic Policy	G	1
Kang Keqing Meets Europe-China Delegation	G	1
North Atlantic Assembly on Nuclear Arms in Europe	G	1
Western Media Warn Against Appeasement [RENMIN RIBAO 19 Oct]	G	1
Feng Xuan Leaves for French Socialist Congress	G	2
XINHUA Delegation Departs Spain for France	G	2
PRC Military Delegation Leaves for Portugal	G	2
Lisbon Arrival	G	3
PRC, Sweden Sign Scientific Cooperation Protocol	G	3
Social Sciences Group Leaves Sweden for FRG	G	3
Caspar Weinberger Ends Visit to Sweden	G	3
Vienna Rally Marks Friendship Group Anniversary	G	4

EASTERN EUROPE

Zhou Erfu at PRC Exhibit of Romanian Artist	H 1
Romania Introduces Bread, Flour Rationing	H 1
PRC Science Delegation Leaves for Hungary	H 1

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Venezuelan President To Visit 27 Oct-2 Nov	J 1
Hails PRC's World Role	J 1
Vice Premier Ji Pengfei Meets Colombian Visitors	J 1
Friendship Delegation Leaves for Latin America	J 1

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Organizations Under CCPCC Discuss Party Work	K 1
Gu Mu Calls for Expansion of Foreign Trade	K 3
Trade Fair Fetes Guests From Taiwan, Japan	K 4
Report on First Economic Science Meeting [RENMIN RIBAO 15 Oct]	K 4
ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE on Visit to Beijing Prison	K 6
Qu Wu's Article on KMT-CCP Cooperation [RENMIN RIBAO 8 Oct]	K 7
GUANGMING RIBAO on Mao's 'On Contradiction' [3 Oct]	K 14

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Tie Ying Urges Reunification at Zhejiang Rally [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 11 Oct]	O 1
Shandong Deputy Mayor Praised for Frugality	O 2

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Holds Conference on Water Conservancy	P 1
Industry, Communications Conference in Guangdong	P 1
Liu Tianfu, Overseas Scholars at Guangdong Banquet	P 2
Henan Holds CPPCC Standing Committee Session	P 3
Criminal Procedures Resolution	P 4
Henan Holds Cotton Textile Workers Meeting	P 5
Chen Pixian Urges Higher Hubei Industrial Output	P 5
Chen Pixian Urges Hubei-Shanghai Cooperation	P 6
Briefs: Hunan Employment Arrangements;	P 7
Hunan Urban Work Conference;	
Hunan Medical Service	

NORTH REGION

Tianjin Ninth People's Congress Continues	R 1
Hu Qili on Economy, Education	R 1
Hu on Ideology, Science Work	R 2
Yan Dakai Report	R 3

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Cadres Hear Reports on Border Battles	S	1
Jilin Meeting Views Retired Soldier Placement	S	1
Jilin Circular on Military Draft Tasks	S	2
Liaoning Directive on Agricultural Construction	S	2
Briefs: Jilin Coal Production	S	3

NORTHWEST REGION

Gansu's Feng Jixin on CCP History Resolution	T	1
SHAANXI RIBAO on Public Property Protection [3 Oct]	T	2
Briefs: Gansu Rural Markets;	T	3
Shaanxi Agricultural Science, Technology		

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

PRC Sports Groups Issue Invitation to Taiwan	U	1
Xi Zhongxun Meets Relatives of KMT Veteran	U	1
Taiwan People Resisted Cession to Japan [RENMIN RIBAO 15 Oct]	U	2

ZHAO ZIYANG'S ACTIVITIES IN CANCUN REPORTED

Meets Yugoslav President

OW220150 Beijing XINHUA in English 0123 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, met and had a very friendly and cordial talk with Sergej Kraigher, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, at the Sheraton Hotel here this morning.

This was the first meeting between the two leaders, who are here to attend the international conference on cooperation and development.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Sergej Kraigher expressed their full satisfaction over the growing friendly relations between the two countries. They also exchanged views on how to make the Cancun summit a success.

Present at the meeting were Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister, and Pu Shouchang, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Present on the Yugoslav side were Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Miliivoje Maksic, adviser to the president.

Attends Reagan Luncheon

OW220138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0119 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Cancun, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang attended a working luncheon given in his honor by U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the Sheraton Hotel here today.

President Reagan expressed warm welcome to the Chinese premier. Premier Zhao Ziyang told the President that "although this is our first meeting, I hope both of us feel like old friends."

The two leaders had a friendly, sincere and free talk on the strategic situation of the present-day world and on bilateral relations.

President Reagan extended an invitation to Premier Zhao Ziyang for a visit to the United States at a time convenient for him. Premier Zhao Ziyang accepted the invitation with gratitude. He also invited President Reagan to visit China at an appropriate time.

Present at the working luncheon on the Chinese side were Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice Foreign Minister Pu Shouchang. Present on the occasion on the American side were also Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr., Secretary of Treasury Donald T. Regan, Chief of the White House staff James A. Baker III and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Richard V. Allen.

Meets Algerian President

OW220152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0126 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Cancun, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid at Sheraton Hotel here today.

Both leaders recalled the long-established profound and militant friendship between the two countries and pledged that the two countries would further develop their friendly relations and strengthen their economic and technological cooperation.

The two sides exchanged views on the present Cancun summit. They agreed to carry on intimate cooperation at the summit and in future North-South dialogue. Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice Foreign Minister Pu Shouchang as well as Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Seddik ben Yahia were present on the occasion.

Meets Tanzanian President

OW220126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Cancun, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere at Cancun Sheraton Hotel this afternoon.

Premier Zhao told Nyerere that it was a great pleasure to him to meet with the president, an old friend of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people. President Nyerere warmly praised the growing friendly relations between the two countries.

During the meeting, the Tanzanian president also stressed the significance of China's participation in the Cancun summit. The Chinese premier said that China would side with Tanzania and other developing countries and make efforts for the success of the North-South summit. Present on the occasion on the Chinese side were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Vice Foreign Minister Pu Shouchang and Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Wang Ze. Present on the occasion on the Tanzanian side were Minister of Foreign Affairs Salim Ahmad Aslim, Minister of Finance Amir Jamal and Minister of Information and Culture Benjamin Mkapa.

Meets Philippine President

OW220752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Cancun, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met President of the Philippines Ferdinand E. Marcos this evening. They had a very friendly and cordial conversation. President Marcos said his country was looking forward to cooperating with China at the Cancun summit so as to make it a success.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said he would welcome another visit to China by President and Mrs Marcos. The Chinese premier expressed thanks to the Philippine Government and people for the warm and impressive reception he had received during his recent visit to that country.

Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua was present on the occasion. Also present at the meeting on the Philippine side were Cesar Virata, prime minister and minister of finance; Manuel Collantes, acting minister of foreign affairs, and Roberto Ongpin, minister of industry and trade.

Meets Japanese Premier

OW220716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Cancun, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki at the Casa Maya Hotel here this evening.

The Chinese premier was greeted by Prime Minister Suzuki at the entrance of the hotel. This was the first meeting between the two heads of government.

"China and Japan should clasp hands frequently," said Premier Zhao to Suzuki, who answered that he had long been looking forward to meeting with Premier Zhao.

The two leaders held talks on the Cancun summit and problems of concern to the two countries.

Premier Zhao and Prime Minister Suzuki agreed after their discussion that the heads of government of the two countries should exchange visits in 1982, the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, with Premier Zhao visiting Japan in June at the invitation of Suzuki, 1982 [as received] and Prime Minister Suzuki visiting China in the autumn of 1982 at the invitation of Zhao.

The two premiers decided that the second meeting of the members of the governments of the two countries would be held in Tokyo in December, 1981.

The talks proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Present at the talks on the Chinese side were Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Pu Shouchang. Present in the talks on the Japanese side were Sunao Sonoda, minister of foreign affairs, and Toshio Komoto, director-general of the Economic Planning Agency.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON RURAL HOUSING IN BEIJING

Gu Mu Attends

OW191220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- One of the most challenging problems of the developing world -- rural housing -- is the subject being discussed at a 4-day seminar sponsored by "The Aga Khan Award for Architecture." The seminar opened this morning at the International Club.

Sixty architects, sociologists, anthropologists, historians, economists and environmental planners from more than 20 nations, including Pakistan, India, Egypt, Britain, France, Canada, the United States and China, are attending the seminar.

Gu Mu, vice-premier of the State Council, attended the opening meeting this morning.

The Aga Khan, sponsor of the award and spiritual leader of the world's Ismaili Muslims, addressed the meeting. He said that the central purpose of the seminar is to increase understanding of rural housing and, from that devise appropriate strategies for change. He said ways must be found to make the countryside a more desirable place to live. Economic growth and social wellbeing there must be promoted. He stressed the importance of this question by pointing out that four-fifths of the population of the non-industrialised world live in the rural regions.

Speaking at the meeting, Han Guang, chairman of the State Capital Construction Commission, said that this seminar would surely contribute to the development of rural housing in developing countries.

He pointed out that of China's one billion people, 800 million live in rural areas and the Government of China has always paid great attention to rural construction. The aim is to minimize the differences between city and countryside and improve the housing conditions and environment of the rural people.

He said he is convinced that academic exchanges between Chinese and foreign scholars will benefit rural construction in China and elsewhere.

Other speakers at today's meeting included Professor Yang Tingbao, president of the Chinese Architectural Society, and noted British writer, Han Suyin.

During the four day seminar, papers will be presented, information exchanged and rural housing, energy, architecture, building materials, living environment and related questions will be discussed.

A banquet in honor of H.H. the Aga Khan and delegates from other countries will be given by the Chinese Architectural Society at the Great Hall of the People tonight. Vice-Premier Gu Mu and Han Guang will be present.

After the seminar, the foreign delegates will visit rural areas to inspect construction and they will also see some of China's cultural relics in Xian, Shaanxi Province, and in Urumqi, Turpan and Kashi, in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

The Aga Khan Award for Architecture was founded by the Muslim leader, the Aga Khan in 1978 and its awards are given for outstanding achievements in this field.

The current seminar is the sixth held since the founding of the award.

Gu Mu Meets Aga Khan

OW191721 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu met with His Highness the Aga Khan, leader of the world's Ismaili Muslims, and his brother Prince Ayn Khan, at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Aga Khan arrived in Beijing Oct. 16 to preside over an international seminar "The Changing Rural Habitat," which opened today. The seminar is being sponsored by the Aga Khan Award for Architecture, of which the Aga Khan is the founder. Also attending the meeting were delegates to the seminar.

Among those present on the occasion were Han Guang, minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission, and Professor Yang Tingbao, president of the Architectural Society of China.

Later, Gu Mu and the Aga Khan attended a banquet hosted by the Architectural Society of China for the seminar delegates.

PRC Presents Paper

OW201445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- About 15 million Chinese peasant families moved into new houses between 1978 and 1980, said Zhao Bonian, a member of the rural housing committee of the Chinese Architectural Society, in a paper presented yesterday to the international seminar on "Changing Rural Habitat," now in session in Beijing.

Rural housing has gone up at an annual rate of 300 million to 500 million square meters of floor space in the past few years. New rural economic policies have increased agricultural production and peasant incomes, making the new construction possible, he said.

In Jiangsu Province's Suzhou, Zhenjiang, Nantong and Yangzhou Prefectures, 50 to 75 per cent of peasant families have moved into new brick houses while in Shanghai's suburban county of Jiading, over half of the rural population is living in new apartment buildings of two or more stories. He said the new houses are built and owned by the peasants, but the people's communes help with construction, dome funds and building materials.

Zhao Bonian said China's rural areas also have improved roads, water supply and latrines and more hospitals, schools and shops are going up. In some places where the economy is more developed entire new villages have sprung up. He talked about China's rural architectural styles which vary greatly in different locations and called on Chinese architects to design more functional and comfortable houses.

On the question of energy, Zhao Bonian noted that stalks and wood make up about 75 per cent of the cooking and heating fuel in China's countryside at present. Now, methane gas is being popularised in Chinese villages and solar energy is being used experimentally in many localities, he added.

Methane Gas Output Discussed

OW211220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- The construction of pits to produce methane gas in China's countryside is now a large scale undertaking and a significant factor in the national economy, XINHUA's correspondent learned today at an international symposium being held in Beijing on rural housing.

More than seven million methane gas digesters have been built in the rural areas, with a capacity to provide cooking and heating fuel for 35 million people. A by-product is 40 million tons of organic matter which can be used as fertilizer.

In addition, more than 750 small methane power stations have been set up with a total output capacity of 9,200 horsepower. Another 610 small methane electric generating stations have a total capacity of 5,000 kilowatts.

China is now working out a program to develop methane gas production in line with natural conditions, raw materials and the rural economy. Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Zhejiang, Sichuan and 11 other provinces and cities have been selected as the first group of key areas.

Generation of methane has proved to be a most effective way of utilizing biological waste. Human feces, animal dung and crop waste not only ferment to generate methane but also produce quality organic fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

Some 68,300 million cubic meters of methane gas could be generated annually if 50 percent of the biological waste materials available in China's countryside were put to use.

At present, about 75 percent of the energy used for cooking and heating in the rural areas comes from grass, crop stalks and firewood. Energy consumption by the peasants each year is equivalent to 250 million tons of coal.

China has been developing methane gas for more than 40 years. In 1936, Zhou Peiyuan, one of China's most famous physicists, built a pit to generate methane for cooking and lighting in Yixing County, Jiangsu Province. In the same year, a similar pit as built in Zhuji County, Zhejiang Province. An indoor methane tank built in 1937 in Wuan County, Hebei Province, is still in good condition and being used to produce methane.

PRC TO HOST POPULATION CONFERENCE 27-30 OCT

OW211242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- The Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development is scheduled to open in the Great Hall of the People here on October 27 and run until October 30, according to an official of the preparatory committee.

The conference is sponsored by the United Nations with China playing host. The main topics of discussion will be population, resources and development in Asia. The delegates will explore ways to promote international cooperation on questions of population and develop friendship among the parliamentarians and peoples of the countries on this continent.

According to present information, the participants will include 200 parliamentarians and scholars from 18 Asian countries and a number of parliamentarians representing Latin American and Western European countries. There will also be observers and guests from 19 international and non-governmental organizations. The conference is actively supported by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities [UNFPA]. The UNFPA executive director Rafael M. Salas will attend the conference.

The preparatory committee official said this is the first time for Asian parliamentarians to get together to discuss an issue of common interest -- the integration of population with development in Asia, which sustains nearly two-thirds of the world's population.

The preparatory work for the conference has been basically completed. Chairman of the Chinese delegation is Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Three vice-chairmen are Luo Qingchang, member of the NPC Standing Committee, Wang Youping, NPC deputy and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Gao Dengbang, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee. Honorary adviser of the delegation is Ma Yinchu, member of the NPC Standing Committee. The other 26 delegation members include NPC deputies, members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee or experts in family planning, maternity and child care, public health, women's work, economic work, legislative work, employment and social sciences. The delegation will be assisted by a 25-member group of advisers and specialists.

"China's National People's Congress and the State Council attach great importance to the conference and have given the utmost support to the preparatory work," the official said. "As the host country, we sincerely hope that the conference will open on schedule and we warmly welcome the Asian parliamentarians, scholars, experts, representatives of international organizations, and guests from other parts of the world."

The first and second sessions of the conference steering committee were held in Tokyo and Beijing earlier this year. A third session is due in Beijing on October 26.

UNHCR MEETING DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA, AFGHANISTAN

OW210344 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Geneva, October 20 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet and Vietnamese invasions of Afghanistan and Kampuchea have been condemned by delegates to the on-going 32nd session of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) programme. They pointed out that such invasions are the root cause of the grave refugee problem in these two countries.

During the general debate at the session, Thailand delegate Prasong Soonsiri said, "As long as the Vietnamese troops still occupy Kampuchea, the violent resistance from the patriotic Khmer forces will not cease and the exodus of Khmer will periodically continue to pour into Thailand. To tackle this problem at its root is to implement the United Nations' resolutions on Kampuchea which call for the cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and allowing the Kampuchians to exercise their rights to self-determination without external interference." He also laid bare the use of chemical weapons by the Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea and called upon the international community to strongly condemn such a "barbaric act."

Swedish representative Hans Ewerlof said, "If the Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan, if the Vietnamese troops withdrew from Kampuchea.....we would come close to an elimination of the refugee problem (in these two regions)."

The U.S. delegate, Gerald B. Helman, referred to the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan and displacement of the Afghan people as "an egregious example of irresponsibility." "Soviet clients in other areas have too often followed suit," he said.

The delegate of Kampuchea, Te Sun Hoa, said the problem of refugees will be aggravated in the region so long as Vietnamese troops remain in Kampuchea and Soviet troops stay in Afghanistan. Only through the complete withdrawal of these troops can peace and security necessary for normal life be restored.

The representative of China, Ambassador Yu Peiwen, said in his statement, "Afghanistan and Kampuchea are still trampled upon by foreign occupation forces.... This is the crux to the colossal refugee problem we are confronted with at present, and it also explains why the burdens on the various governments, international community, and the high commissioner for refugees continue to grow." He called for the earnest implementation of the relevant U.N. resolutions calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops of aggression and occupation from the two countries, so that the peaceful life of these countries can be restored.

NATO MINISTERS SUPPORT 'TWO-TRACK' DECISION

OW220828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] London, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Defence ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization ended their two-day nuclear planning meeting in Gleneagles, Scotland, today by reaffirming NATO's "two-track" decision on modernizing its Euro-missiles while seeking at the same time to negotiate nuclear arms reductions with the Soviet Union.

This was declared in the final communique issued at the end of NATO's nuclear planning group meeting attended by its 13 members. Main topics of the discussion were implementation of the 1979 decision to base 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles in five European countries from 1983 and the position of the United States in the arms control talks with Moscow due to start in Geneva late next month.

The communique says that the NATO defence ministers were particularly concerned about the rapid rate of deployment of Soviet nuclear forces, notably the SS-20 missiles and that they agreed that a worsening East-West imbalance made it more necessary than ever to go ahead with the U.S. missile deployments in Western Europe. They also urged the United States to press for "deep cuts" of nuclear weapons on both sides of Europe in the forthcoming talks with Moscow.

The NATO ministers gave "full backing" to the United States in its negotiations with the Soviet Union aimed at achieving "equitable and verifiable agreements, within the SALT framework, on theatre nuclear forces at the lowest attainable levels," according to the meeting's final communique.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger told a press conference this afternoon that he was "pleased with the degree of unanimity" of the meeting. He also assured the European allies that the Reagan administration would seek to reduce European-based medium range nuclear missiles to the "lowest attainable level." Before and during the meeting he had repeatedly indicated that he regarded the deployment on schedule of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe as an essential condition for success in U.S.-Soviet arms control talks.

British Defence Secretary John Nott told reporters after the meeting that his government was not willing to allow Britain's nuclear arsenal to be included in any future arms control package negotiated in Europe. He said that Britain's proposed Trident and existing Polaris nuclear weapons systems were independent strategic weapons outside the European theatre.

REAGAN HITS USSR ATTEMPT TO DISRUPT U.S.-EUROPE TIES

OW220810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 22 Oct 81

["President Reagan Condemns Soviet Attempt To Disrupt U.S. Relations With European Allies" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, October 21 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today accused the Soviet Union of trying to "drive a wedge" between the United States and its European allies through "gross distortions" of U.S. policy on nuclear strategy.

"The suggestion that the U.S. could even consider fighting a nuclear war at Europe's expense is an outright deception," Reagan said in his statement issued when he was en route to Cancun, Mexico, for a North-South summit.

He warned the Soviet Union by saying, "We regard any military threat to Europe as a threat to the United States itself."

He said, "In the past few days, the Soviet Union has issued several propaganda statements that seek to drive a wedge between the United States and some of our closest friends in Europe."

Stressing the continuity of American policy toward deterring conflict in Europe, the President said, "Our strategy remains, as it has been, one of flexible response; maintaining an assured military capability to deter the use of force -- conventional or nuclear -- by the Warsaw Pact at the lowest possible level."

He said, "The essence of U.S. nuclear strategy is that no aggressor should believe that the use of nuclear weapons in Europe could reasonably be limited to Europe."

It is evident that his statement is designed to clear up his remarks made last Friday when he said, "I could see where you could have the exchange of tactical weapons against troops in the field without it bringing either one of the major powers to pushing the button."

Reagan's remarks have caused great concern among NATO allies because some European politicians interpreted them as the United States' envisaging the possibility of a limited conflict with the Soviet Union in Europe.

The Soviet Union quickly seized upon these remarks and condemned as "dangerous madness" any sort of nuclear war between the superpowers. Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev demanded in an interview with the Soviet paper PRAVDA that President Reagan should make a clear statement that any idea of nuclear attack is a "criminal one."

SHIJIE ZHISHI ON REAGAN, NEUTRON BOMB

HK200829 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 18, 16 Sep 81

[Article by Zhuang Qubing [1641 0637 4016]: "Reagan's Decision on Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] Recently, U.S. presidential spokesman Larry Speakes announced: President Reagan has decided to give orders for the production of neutron bombs. One should remember, the production of neutron bombs was suggested by the Carter administration in 1977, but it was held up soon after. The Reagan administration brought up this matter again and decided to carry out the plan which the Carter administration failed to implement. This again reflects the Reagan administration's policy of building up its military strength in order to contain the Soviet Union.

A Tortuous Course

In July 1977, the then U.S. President Carter asked the Congress to give authorization for the production of neutron bombs. In November 1977, Congress adopted a bill to authorize the government to develop neutron bombs. In January 1978, Brezhnev of the Soviet Union sent letters to the heads of the NATO countries, seriously warning them not to deploy neutron bombs in Western Europe. In March TASS was authorized to threaten the United States and Western Europe once again. Some West European countries hesitated about the deployment of neutron bombs. On 7 April, President Carter suddenly announced that the production of neutron bombs would be "delayed." The media was stunned by this announcement.

According to the U.S. press, presidential assistant Zbigniew Brzezinski, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance thought that it was wrong for Carter to change his mind. Then, why did Carter make such a big turnabout? Some people attributed this to his "irresolution and hesitation." Of course, we cannot deny that this was one of the reasons for the turn. However, the most important reason was that he thought he could induce the Soviet Union to exercise "self-control" by abandoning the production of neutron bombs. In Brown's words, Carter made this decision in order to urge the Soviet Union to make concessions in weapons. One month before he decided to delay the plan, he openly announced his wish to meet Brezhnev to work out solutions to certain difficult problems in SALT. Less than 2 weeks after Carter had made this decision, Cyrus Vance flew to Moscow for the talk. In addition, Carter thought that the NATO countries were not united and that the United States should not assume political responsibilities on its own for the security of Europe. Officials of the White House revealed afterwards that according to Carter's estimate, although the allies supported the production of neutron bombs by the United States, they were unwilling or unable to guarantee the deployment of these weapons in Western Europe. Many people in private and public circles, particularly in military circles, of NATO countries, thought that neutron bombs were effective in safeguarding Western Europe and that they should be deployed. However, the authorities of some European countries would not openly support the United States because they were under heavy pressure from pacifists and because they were afraid of impairing their relations with the Soviet Union. For example, West German Foreign Minister Genscher informed Washington that Bonn would not agree to deploy these weapons unless another European country had openly shown its support.

Carter's reversal generated much controversy in the United States and West European countries. Many people in the political circles and many newspapers expressed strong dissatisfaction. Former U.S. President Gerald Ford, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the then Governor of California Ronald Reagan criticized this reversal, saying that it was not beneficial to national security.

After Carter had decided to delay the production of neutron bombs, the U.S. Government officials still held different views on whether and how this decision should be carried out. Hardline Senators such as Nunn and Jackson continued to criticize Carter. Under these circumstances, Carter gave orders on 8 October for building the components of neutron bombs. Building the components but not assembling them is not the production of neutron bombs. However, this is, anyway, different from the decision to defer the production of neutron bombs. At this time, Defense Secretary Harold Brown explained that this decision was made partly because the Soviet Union failed to restrain from stepping up the arms race during the previous months. At the same time, the U.S. State Department stated that the United States had not produced any neutron bombs, nor had Carter decided to produce or deploy these weapons.

After Carter decided to delay the production of neutron bombs, the Soviet Union launched an aggression against Afghanistan. Then, the U.S. private and public circles more and more strongly demanded resistance against Soviet expansion. When Reagan came to the White House, he made new changes. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger declared in February that the United States would produce neutron bombs. On 6 August, after a period of deliberations, Reagan approved this plan.

A Rung on the Ladder of Deterrence

The Reagan administration, which trumpeted about "making America great again," stressed that it should contain the Soviet expansion by strengthening its military buildup. Thus, it decided to increase military spending and expand military armaments. It decided to increase not only strategic nuclear weapons but also tactical ones, including neutron bombs. When the Reagan administration gave orders for the production of neutron bombs, it focused on strengthening the tactical nuclear weapons in the war zones of Europe.

At present, the Soviet Union enjoys military superiority over NATO countries in the war zones of Europe. With regard to the nuclear forces in the war zones, the Soviet Union had deployed 250 SS-20 medium range missiles and 750 MIRV's which are directed against NATO. Moreover, it is also increasing the number of "backfire" bombers. At present, NATO has only some old-style missiles. The conventional forces of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact enjoy an even greater superiority over NATO in the war zones of Europe. The huge tank formations with 44,000 tanks pose a great threat to NATO which has only 11,000 tanks. The United States and NATO have decided to deploy new cruise and Pershing II missiles in 1983. These theater nuclear weapons cover a long range and can be used to counter the main forces Soviet SS-20 missiles. However, they cannot be used as tactical weapons to deal with the Soviet tanks in the battlefields. Neutron bombs can be fitted on short range missiles and ordinary cannons. The radiation produced after the explosion can penetrate armor and kill troops in large numbers. These can be effective weapons against concentrated tank formations. The U.S. Government has decided to build neutron bombs and deploy them in Western Europe in order to strengthen the vulnerable points of NATO's defense forces. Some people in the West think that if NATO can produce a weapon to counter the Warsaw Pact tanks without destroying the countries in the European theater, "this will supply the missing rung in NATO's ladder of deterrence. And this rung is the neutron bomb." However, other people in the West consider that neutron bombs are not as effective as one imagines. Moreover, they may become the target of attack by the Soviet SS-20 missiles. However, the Reagan administration has always stressed that neutron bombs can greatly strengthen the deterrent force of the West and make it "more difficult" for the Soviet Union to "launch a conventional war."

According to American press reports, the reason why U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger strongly advocates the use of neutron bombs is mainly to meet the needs of the U.S. ground forces, which have already formulated a new strategy of preparing to carry out simultaneously a conventional war, a nuclear war and a chemical war in the European theater. Such a way of fighting "relies highly" on neutron weapons. Weinberger also said that neutron bombs might also be used in places besides Europe. Other U.S. officials thought that he was alluding to the Middle East.

Another purpose of Reagan's decision to produce neutron bombs is to strengthen his position in talks with the Soviet Union. Weinberger once admitted frankly, "In any future arms limitation or reduction talks in which I may expect to be successful, it will be very helpful to possess strength at such a level." On the whole, the balance of nuclear strength between the United States and the Soviet Union is increasingly unfavorable to the United States. Originally, the Reagan administration was not eager to hold talks with the Soviet Union before it had beefed up its military strength. Later, in order to satisfy the hopes of its West European allies, it expressed at the spring session of the North Atlantic Council this May that it was ready to hold talks with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear weapons in the European theater. In September, Alexander Haig will have a preliminary meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. It goes without saying that under these circumstances, the United States urgently needs to strengthen its position in talks by announcing the production of a new kind of weapon.

Complex Contradictions at Home and Abroad

The spearhead of Reagan's decision to produce and stockpile neutron bombs is directed at the Soviet Union and is a move to contend with, and to carry out an armament race against the Soviet Union. However, in handling this problem, its relations with Europe are inevitably involved. It was reported that there were differences of opinion during the discussion of this problem within the Reagan administration. Weinberger held that neutron bombs should immediately be produced, whereas Haig suggested postponing the decision to produce neutron bombs until next spring. He held that there was strong opposition in Western Europe to deploying cruise and Pershing I missiles. A decision to produce neutron bombs at such a time would stir things up, further stimulate the pacifist forces in Western Europe and increase resentment against the United States. This would not be conducive to talks on European theater nuclear weapons. Reagan finally adopted Weinberger's proposal.

Most West European countries took a careful attitude toward the U.S. decision. Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands expressed a certain degree of disapproval. Britain and Luxembourg gave their support and France also virtually agreed. West German Chancellor Schmidt restated the three prerequisites for deploying neutron bombs in West Germany: NATO's approval; another NATO state's approval of deployment on its territory; failure of talks on limiting the proliferation of these weapons. A spokesman of the West German Government said that "at present, West Germany was not considering the deployment" of these weapons. The Italian Government said that this lay with the decision of the United States and that "neutron warheads could not be transported or moved in any way out of the United States simply because of NATO obligations." On the whole, the West European states hope both to safeguard their own security and to maintain a detente relationship with the Soviet Union.

This decision of the Reagan administration stipulates that all neutron bombs will be stockpiled in the United States and will not be deployed in Western Europe without first negotiating with its allies. This avoids landing the governments of its West European allies in an embarrassing situation and will not prevent the United States from taking further actions in the future. What is noteworthy is that his decision of Reagan's shows a remarkable difference between Reagan and Carter in their work styles and attitudes toward the allies. Before Carter made any decision on the neutron bomb, he repeatedly negotiated with the West European countries. But this time, Reagan simply notified them shortly before the official announcement, showing clearly that he did not want to be too much affected by them. The American papers said that both Reagan and Weinberger held that they could not give the Europeans the "veto" power on the U.S. decision on nuclear weapons problems. Reagan also held that although the United States needed the support of Western Europe on the problem of deploying medium range missiles in Western Europe, it could never be servile to the will of Western Europe in making decisions. Not long ago, West Germany suggested incorporating the problem of neutron bombs into arms limitation talks but it was rejected by the United States. Public opinion in Western Europe was not satisfied with this attitude of the Reagan administration. West Germany's STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG stated that Reagan refused to show "consideration for the Europeans" and did not deign to "run the risk of being blamed by the Europeans."

The difference between allies on either side of the Atlantic gave the Soviet Union openings to exploit. In fact, the Soviet Union itself has never given up its attempt to produce neutron bombs. According to AFP reports, Brezhnev revealed to a U.S. Senate delegation on 17 November 1978, that the Soviet Union had carried out tests on neutron bombs. However, it made a big fuss about the U.S. plan to produce and deploy neutron bombs in Western Europe and tried its utmost to foment discord between the United States and Europe on the problem of the neutron bombs. Disturbances had arisen when the Carter administration planned to produce neutron bombs. At present, the Soviet Union has even launched a diplomatic and propaganda offensive, made use of and incited the fear of war among the people in Western Europe, exerted influence on various strata and political parties in Western Europe and attempted to separate the governments of Western Europe from the United States. Moscow has also attempted to bind Washington hand and foot with international treaties. On 9 March 1978, the Soviet Union and seven other countries put forth a draft resolution on prohibiting neutron bombs at the Geneva disarmament committee. On 18 August, the head of the Soviet delegation again proposed at this committee to immediately set up a work group for drafting an international treaty prohibiting "the production, stockpiling and use of neutron weapons." This was rejected by the United States, Britain and France.

These Soviet threats and blandishments may work in preventing the United States from producing and deploying neutron bombs and in sowing discord between the United States and Europe. Although Reagan is more uncompromising than Carter, there will still be setbacks in cooperating with his allies in his policy and military policy toward the Soviet Union.

RENMIN RIBAO ON MOSCOW'S ABSENCE FROM CANCUN

HK220740 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Wang Shifang {3769 1102 5364} "The True Features of the 'Natural Ally'"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has all along considered itself a big power and has professed on more than one occasion that no major international issues could be solved without its participation. It always shows great interest in international conferences, like those on disarmament, detente and the Middle East question. It is therefore very strange that it has refused to attend the 22-nation North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico.

Moscow is willing stay away from such an important international meeting because it is opposed to the demarcation of rich and poor countries by the labels North and South. In other words, it does not want to place itself among the rich countries of the North. However, whether the Soviet Union is a poor country or a rich one is to be decided by facts. This is something which can neither be imposed on nor obliterated. The Soviet Union comes second in the world in terms of GNP, but it ranks first in the output of steel, coal, petroleum and cement. It spends between 14 to 15 percent of its GNP on weapons expansion and its military spending exceeds the United States, which at present is the world's No 1 "rich country." Just on this point alone, can anyone say that the Soviet Union is not a rich country? Besides, the Soviet Union has always smugly called itself a "well-developed socialist country." Why is it so humble now and refuse to call itself a rich country?

In short, the reason is that it wants no part of the UN resolution which calls on all industrially well-developed countries to come to the aid of the poor ones. It claims that it has nothing to do with the poverty of the developing countries of the Third World, and that as the "natural ally" of the Third World, it has already emptied its purse to help the developing countries. Even on the eve of the present Cancun meeting, it still enumerates figures to show its generous "aid" to the developing countries.

Let us forget for the time being how much the Soviet Union benefits from its trade with the developing countries each year or the significance of such aid in its strategy of seeking hegemony and just see how much Moscow's much publicized "aid" amounts to.

According to data recently published by the ICA, Soviet economic aid to the developing countries only amounted to 0.03 percent of its GNP annually in the 1970-79 period, which was by far lower than the UN request that all industrially well-developed countries distribute 0.7 percent of their respective GNP's in aid to the developing countries. Even countries like Sweden, Denmark and Norway, which are not equal to the Soviet Union in size, resources and strength, give aid amounting to 0.03 percent of their respective GNP's. Last year, Belgium's aid to the developing countries amounted to \$575 million, nearly 3 times that of the Soviet Union.

Thus, Moscow's so-called foreign aid is but a drop in the ocean. Even so, it keeps boasting about its aid in the most fantastic terms for fear that the world does not know about it. However, when discussions on the economic straits of the developing countries are about to begin on a global scale, it hesitates to move forward for fear that more drops would be squeezed from it. So, these are the true features of a rich country which claims to be the "natural ally" of the developing countries.

RENMIN RIBAO ON RUSSIA'S ROLE IN 1911 REVOLUTION

HK200655 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 81 p 5

[Article by Yu Shingwu [0151 4949 2976]: "The Czar and China's 1911 Revolution" -- reprinted from "JINDAISHI YANJIU" ["MODERN HISTORY RESEARCH"], No 3]

[Text] In 1911 and 1912, czarist Russia attempted to sabotage the 1911 revolution. Taking advantage of China's unsettled situation at the time, it engaged in grabbing territory north of the Great Wall. This was one aspect of the 1911 revolution.

With territorial expansion as its prime objective, some 10 years before the 1911 revolution, czarist Russia had, on at least two occasions, carried out large-scale acts of aggression against China, seriously damaging China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and deepening China's national crisis. Hence, opposition to czarist Russia's aggression was, at the time, one of the important facets of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Chinese people. Viewed in this context, czarist Russia's aggression was ultimately one of the contributing factors to the 1911 revolution.

Czarist Russia's first major offensive against China lasted from 1896 to 1904. Its main objective was the seizure of the northeastern provinces. This aggressive nature of czarist Russia greatly enraged the Chinese people. Between the years 1903 and 1904, students who had returned from Japan and intellectuals in some 10 provinces and municipalities, including Shanghai and Beijing, rose in opposition and urged stout resistance to aggression. Resist Russia Volunteer Corps and various kinds of national salvation organizations such as the Struggle To Exist Society, the Patriotic Society and the Resist Russia Society were formed. But the Qing government unreasonably suppressed the resist Russia activities. This forced the patriotic people to turn the target of their struggle to the traitorous government. At that time, many of the intellectuals who had been participating in the resist Russia movement turned their energies toward the revolutionary activities against the Qing government. Revolutionary organs such as the Hua Xing Society and the Guang Fu Society were formed as a consequence of the resist Russia movement.

Czarist Russia's ambitious scheme of solely subjugating the whole of China's northeastern provinces intensified its contradictions with other countries such as Japan and the United States. This eventually led to the Russo-Japanese war. This was among imperialists, aimed at the partitioning of Chinese territory, greatly shocked many patriotic intellectuals. Among them was Lu Xun, who was then studying medicine in Japan. The Russo-Japanese war subsequently ended in the calamitous defeat of czarist Russia. From this, the Chinese capitalist class and the intellectuals came to realize generally that the defeat of the czarist Russian giant by Japan proved that "despotism had no place in the 20th Century."

For this reason, they felt all the more deeply that China's feudal system must be changed immediately.

After the Russo-Japanese war, the czarist government had to temporarily slow down its aggressive scheme against China. However, by 1910, particularly after the conclusion of the second Russo-Japanese treaty, czarist Russia's position in the Far East was vastly fortified and strengthened.

In December 1910, the czarist government called a special meeting to discuss how to pursue the policy of aggression against China. In February 1911, Russian Ambassador to China (Guo Suo) (Wei Ci) [1674 4792 4850 1964] sent an official note to the Foreign Ministry of the Qing government listing six demands. Among them were territorial demands in Xinjiang and Mongolia, that Russia be allowed to continue trade with exemption from taxation, to establish more consulates and to purchase land. An ultimatum followed soon afterwards setting a deadline of 3 days for the total acceptance of the demands, otherwise Russia would be entitled to "freedom of action."

This barbarous act of the czarist government elicited the strong resentment of the Chinese nation. The surrender of the Qing government to these humiliating demands further enraged the populace and led to a further rise in the wave of revolutionary enthusiasm. Just as a Russian writer, Avarin, wrote: "The Beijing government's acceptance of the ultimatum was one of the direct motivating forces of China's 1911 revolution."

In March 1912, Lenin sharply pointed out, "Now the czar is not only the gendarme of Europe but also the gendarme of Asia. By means of intrigues, money and the most vitriolic force, he has done his best to subdue the freedom movements in Turkey, Persia and China." This was exactly the role played by czarist Russia in the 1911 revolution.

Among the imperialist powers, czarist Russia was the first to interfere in the 1911 revolution. Many days prior to the Wuchang uprising, authorities of the Russian concession in Hankou had already sent secret agents "to help the Chinese police search for and arrest the revolutionaries." They actually provided the local Manchu authorities with information "for the arrest of people suspected of revolutionary activities."

Following the eruption of the Wuchang uprising, czarist Russia at first thought that it was only a local incident and that the armed forces of the Qing government could "successfully apprehend the ringleaders." It refused to recognize the revolutionary forces as one of the warring parties. It was only after the revolutionaries had repeatedly defeated the Manchu forces that the Russian consul general finally conceded on 18 October to declare "strict neutrality." Nonetheless, czarist Russia had no intention of changing its hostile attitude toward the Chinese revolution. Instead, the acting foreign minister of the czarist government ('Ni La Tuo Fu') [1441 2139 2094 1133], personally wrote to the Army Department urgently requesting the additional dispatch of several infantry units to Hankou to "protect" Russia's "vast interests."

Actually, in czarist Russia's aggressive plan, the dispatch of additional army units to Hankou was of secondary importance. Simultaneously, it was planning an even more important measure — that of joining hands with Japan to launch a large-scale intervention in the 1911 revolution. This scheme failed because at that time Japan's ruling regime was internally divided on the matter of intervening in the Chinese revolution.

In the middle of November, the Chinese revolution relentlessly continued its surge forward. The great majority of the provinces had declared their independence from the Manchu government. On the 15th of the same month, the Russian Ambassador to China (Guo Suo) (Wei Ci) telegraphed the acting Russian foreign minister and said: "It should be noted that once the south declares its independence, unavoidably the northern and southern parts of China will immediately be in a state of confrontation. Because of geographic reasons, our conflicts with the Chinese will be concentrated in the north. For this reason, the southern Chinese will be our natural allies." In other words, Russia had to utilize the possible situation of a long-term confrontation between the northern and southern parts of China to pursue the policy of "befriending distant states while attacking those nearby" and cooperate with the revolutionaries in toppling the Manchu government. In this way, Russia's ambition of seizing more Chinese territory could be realized. However, shortly afterwards, peace talks were brewing between the northern and the southern parts of China. This eliminated the grounds for pursuance of the above-mentioned policy. Czarist Russia was thus forced to change its attitude immediately and to revert to the old banner of "orthodoxy." It then appeared on the political stage in the Far East as the gendarme of Asia.

On 15 December, the attache to the Russian Embassy in China, (Xiejin) [6200 5655], made a pretentious suggestion to the ministers and diplomatic representatives of various foreign governments to send a joint note to the two warring parties urging immediate peace negotiations and a termination of the conflict. On the surface, this suggestion was at variance with the set policy of czarist Russia to partition China, but in reality it was a skillful maneuver to aid the implementation of this policy, because "mediation" on the part of the imperialist powers fundamentally represented a form of intervention in the Chinese revolution. In the estimation of czarist Russia, if this "mediation" should fail and the subsequent developments were such as to require the stationing of foreign troops to maintain peace and order in China, then comparatively large forces would be required. Since in the Far East only czarist Russia and Japan could provide such large forces for deployment, the task would therefore be principally theirs. In such an eventuality, czarist Russia could, as in 1900, do whatever it liked in China under the pretext of joint armed intervention.

At the time the Japanese Government which had adopted the attitude of "watchful waiting," also thought that the opportunity should not be lost and demonstrated an active interest in "intervention." However, this ambitious scheme on the part of Japan and czarist Russia was discouraged by the other countries, especially Britain, all of whom had an eye on China's vast territory.

The 1911 revolution was soon on the road to failure. The birth of Yuan Shikai's republic came as no surprise, and whether or not to give it due recognition now became an important problem on the agenda of the imperialist countries.

On the part of the czarist government, it utilized the recognition problem against Yuan as a means of extortion.

The following is a list of the activities of czarist Russia and the special rights and privileges it did not have the opportunity to grab in 1911, but did achieve in the initial period of Yuan's republic:

1. Collusion with the (Kaerhka) [0807 1422 0807] bandits to seize the (Kebuduo) [4430 1580 1122] area and subsequently employing Cossacks to "escort" the Chinese administrative officials out of the area. In this way, the full occupation of Outer Mongolia was effected.
2. Signing with Japan, for the third time, a "Russo-Japanese secret treaty," placing all of Inner Mongolia and the western portion of the northeastern provinces in their special spheres of interests.
3. Continuous assistance to the rebels in the Hulanbeier banner and the signing of a series of agreements with them, giving Russia special mining, lumbering and fishing rights.
4. Disregarding the provision in the "Sino-Russian revised treaty" relating to treaty revision on expiration and also disregarding China's request for such revision and unilaterally announcing the continuation of the treaty for another 10 years.
5. Armed suppression of the revolutionary movement and anti-Russian struggle in Eli and Kashgar and therefore the strengthening of its military stranglehold over the Xinjiang area.
6. Participation in the rehabilitation loan agreement and nullification of China's right to collect salt taxes; and at the same time, the forcing of the relevant countries to agree that the activities of the international banking consortium must not violate Russia's special interests in northern Manchuria, Mongolia and Xinjiang.

JOURNAL ON CHINA-ASEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

HK200103 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0203 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Dispatch: "Broad Prospects for Economic Cooperation Between China and the ASEAN Countries"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct — The director of the Bureau of International Trade Research, Shu Ziqing, held that there had already been a good start in economic cooperation between China and the ASEAN countries. The friendly relations between the two parties were currently growing daily and both parties were faced with similar tasks in developing their national economies. Thus, there are broad prospects for continuous and smooth development of their bilateral economic cooperation, according to their needs and capability, on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

This view was put forth in his article entitled "Economic Development in and Cooperation Between China and the ASEAN Countries" recently published in the second issue of the GUOJI WENTI YANJUE [JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES].

He wrote, "The ASEAN countries are China's close neighbors. The Chinese people and the people of the ASEAN countries have a longstanding traditional friendship and close economic and commercial relations."

The article says that during the period of readjustment, China will continue its open-door policy in its economic relations with foreign countries, vigorously import advanced technology from abroad and develop its economic cooperation with other countries, including those of ASEAN.

The article says that all five ASEAN countries, except Indonesia, have established direct trade relations with China. There have been a few trade transactions between China and Indonesia through Hong Kong and Singapore. In 1980, the trade between China and the ASEAN countries of Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore totaled \$1,848 billion, an increase of 48 percent over that in 1979. The amount of China's trade with the combined ASEAN countries ranks fifth behind that of Japan, Hong Kong, the EEC and the United States.

The article also says that there is a surplus, in favor of China, in their trade. To solve this problem, the Chinese side has made many efforts to remedy the imbalance of their bilateral trade and explored the possibility of expanding imports from them by various means, so as to gradually effect a remedy.

There is no great difference in the degree of economic, scientific and technological development between China and the ASEAN countries. However, each has its own strong points. During the past few years their scientific and technological cooperation has further developed. The article says that there is quite a promising future for economic cooperation between China and the ASEAN countries. They can strengthen their cooperation in the future, not only in trade, science and technology, but also in the fields of banking, shipping, aviation, electric communications, tourism and investment.

The article says that China is a great country with a population of 1 billion people. It has an enormous market at home. Even if the Chinese economy is greatly developed and China's products for export greatly increase, they will not compete with the export products of the ASEAN countries. This is because China will have a limited quantity of goods for export in the coming years. Even if a competitive situation develops with certain countries for a time, it can be redressed through friendly consultations.

The article concludes that in the 1980's the economies of China and the ASEAN countries will be further developed, in spite of the difficulties they will have to overcome. Accordingly, the economic cooperation between the ASEAN countries and between China and these countries will surely be further developed and it will become an increasingly important factor in safeguarding the peace and stability in Asia.

GU MU, FINANCIAL TIMES HEAD VIEW ECONOMIC POLICY

OW161534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- Gu Mu, vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with Alan Hare, chairman of the board of directors of the FINANCIAL TIMES of Britain, and his party.

Gu Mu answered the questions raised by the British guests concerning the readjustment of China's national economy and economic construction.

KANG KEQING MEETS EUROPE-CHINA DELEGATIONS

OW171020 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met here today with a delegation from the Europe-China Association led by the Baroness Vickers of Devonport, member of the House of Lords of Britain and president of the Europe-China Association.

The delegation arrived here October 15 for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Yesterday evening, Wang Bingnan, president of the host association, met with and feted the guests.

NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY ON NUCLEAR ARMS IN EUROPE

OW121330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Munich, October 16 (XINHUA) -- The North Atlantic Assembly, ended its 27th annual meeting here today by expressing support for the deployment of new theatre nuclear arms in West Europe.

A resolution to this effect adopted by the assembly, an organization of parliamentary members of NATO countries, expressed welcome to the determination of member governments to uphold NATO's "dual decision" to make such deployment while seeking to enter into talks with the Soviet Union, a decision described by the resolution as of multifarious significance. Continued commitment by the member countries to the modernization of nuclear arms, it noted, is of great importance for talks on arms control.

The resolution, passed by an overwhelming majority with three votes against and six absentions, pointed out that activities challenging the "dual decision" in European countries would weaken NATO's position in negotiations. The annual meeting which began on October 11, therefore, called for endeavours for public acceptance of the decision. The meeting also recommended that the United States maintain contact with her allies in the pursuit of a control on theatre nuclear arms in Europe.

Dutch parliamentary members, who expressed reservations on the resolution, held that the deployment in question should hinge on the outcome of talks with the Soviet Union.

WESTERN MEDIA WARN AGAINST APPEASEMENT

HK191149 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 81 p 6

[Report: "Do Not Fall Into the Pit of Appeasement Again"]

[Text] The large-scale demonstration against the deployment of new U.S. missiles which occurred in Bonn on 10 October evoked strong repercussions in the political circles and newspapers in Western Europe. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt repeatedly stated that the West could not carry out unilateral disarmament.

Dr Helmut Kohl, leader of the opposition CDU, worried that the pacifist movement would "bury the Federal Republic," but he thought that most West Germans supported NATO and West German-American ties. He said: Among the demonstrators, "thousands and thousands are Moscow's servants who wish to see the destruction of the Federal Republic."

When U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger visited France on 15 October, he said: This U.S.-France talk has helped me to see that "France has made tremendous efforts on defense and that the French Government and the U.S. Government share the same view on the danger of neutralism which has emerged in Europe."

In discussing the attitude of France toward pacifism, the French paper LE MONDE mentioned: "At a press conference, Francois Mitterrand said: 'France will not regard pacifism as a premise and peace as the result.' There was little opposition to what he had said because people remembered that war broke out immediately after concessions made in Munich in 1938 out of weakness and belief in pacifism."

In his speech on 15 October, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger compared the current pacifist mood in Western Europe to "the weakness, hesitation and the idea of appeasement" before World War II and warned that the pacifist trend of thought in Western Europe would only increase the possibility of U.S.-Soviet confrontation. According to reports, the pacifist movement in Western Europe would continue to expand. Rallies and demonstrations might also be held in Paris, London, Amsterdam and Brussels.

FENG XUAN LEAVES FOR FRENCH SOCIALIST CONGRESS

OW201704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- Feng Xuan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, left here this evening for France to attend the national congress of the French Socialist Party.

XINHUA DELEGATION DEPARTS SPAIN FOR FRANCE

OW200736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Madrid, October 19 (XINHUA) -- A XINHUA delegation headed by its director Zeng Tao concluded its five-day visit to Spain and left here for France today.

During its stay here as guest of EFE news agency, the delegation was received by President of the Congress of Deputies Landelino Lavilla Alsina, Secretary of State for Information Ignacio Aguirre and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Robles Piquer.

Zeng Tao made a call on EFE Director Maria Anson and discussed closer cooperation between the two news agencies.

After its arrival from West Germany on October 15, the delegation visited factories, farms, and newspaper offices here and other places.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PORTUGAL

OW171628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- An eight-member Chinese military delegation left here on a good-will visit to Portugal tonight.

Leader of the delegation is Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The delegation is invited by (Melo Egidio), chief of general staff of the Portuguese Armed Forces.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Yuan Shengping, political commissar of the PLA Beijing units, and Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the PLA general staff.

Diplomatic officials of the Portuguese Embassy here were also present.

Lisbon Arrival

OW211752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Lisbon, October 20 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese military delegation led by Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing military area, arrived here today for a friendly visit to Portugal.

The delegation was warmly met at the airport by a representative of Nuno Melo Egidio, chief of the general staff, who invited the Chinese military delegation.

PRC, SWEDEN SIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL

OW180216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0206 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Stockholm, October 17 (XINHUA) -- A protocol for scientific and technical cooperation was signed at the third session of the mixed Swedish-Chinese intergovernmental committee which concluded here today.

The protocol was signed by the State Scientific and Technological Commission of China and the National Swedish Board for Technical Development.

It will provide opportunities for scientific and technical cooperation in a number of forms and guide the implementation of such cooperation.

A draft agreement between Sweden and China on mutual protection of investments was concluded on October 9, 1981, and would be submitted to the respective governments for approval, the protocol says.

The Swedish delegation headed by Nils G. Asling, minister of industry, and the Chinese delegation led by Ma Yi, vice-chairman of the State Economic Commission, met twice and reviewed with satisfaction the development of industrial and scientific cooperation between the two countries since the second session.

The Chinese delegation was received by Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten. It arrived here on October 5 and left for Copenhagen this afternoon.

SOCIAL SCIENCES GROUP LEAVES SWEDEN FOR FRG

OW161710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Stockholm, October 16 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences delegation headed by Huan Xiang, vice president of the academy, left here today for West Germany after an 18-day visit to Sweden.

During its stay in Sweden, Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs Jan-Erik Wikstrom received the delegation.

An agreement was signed concerning an exchange between the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Royal Swedish Academy for Literature, History and Antiquity.

The delegation also visited some universities, research institutes and museums.

Feng Hsienpi, ad interim charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy in Sweden, gave a reception yesterday for the delegation.

The delegation arrived here Sept. 27 for a return visit at the invitation of Stockholm University.

CASPAR WEINBERGER ENDS VISIT TO SWEDEN

OW191611 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Stockholm, October 19 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger left here this morning for Britain to attend the nuclear planning group session of NATO defense ministers.

During his four-day stay in Sweden, Weinberger held talks with Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin, Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten and Defense Minister Torsten Gustafsson. They discussed the Nordic strategic position, Swedish neutrality, disarmament and the American decision to stockpile neutron bombs.

Weinberger also talked to Swedish leaders about cooperation between the two countries to produce weapons and military equipment. He toured the Swedish Army, Navy, Air Force and Civil Defense Command Center.

It was reported that Weinberger has agreed in principle to sell Sweden the advanced American Sidewinder AIM-9L air-to-air missile and co-produce with Sweden the General Electric F-404 engine for a new fighter bomber Sweden wants to build.

During his talks with Swedish leaders, Weinberger reportedly expressed U.S. determination to produce the neutron warhead and modernize its strategic nuclear forces. He said in the past 20 years the United States had neglected the strategic weapon-projecting and that it would take the Americans four to six years to catch up with the Russians.

Concerning Sweden's neutrality, Weinberger stressed that "neutrality was not synonymous with neutralism" and that the United States put a high premium on a "strong and determined" Swedish defense system that would assure all-round protection -- particularly on the eastern flank.

Swedish leaders told Weinberger that they were serious about defense -- regardless of where the threat might come from. They also said Sweden would go to any lengths to preserve its sovereignty, including shooting down any U.S. cruise missiles violating Swedish air space.

Official Swedish sources later indicated that this firmness was to make the United States understand that Sweden is not prepared to risk reprisals from any quarter, much less become involved in a conflict between the two super powers.

During talks, Swedish prime minister repeated the Swedish criticism of the American decision to produce neutron bombs.

VIENNA RALLY MARKS FRIENDSHIP GROUP ANNIVERSARY

OW160832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Vienna, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger today attended a rally marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Austrian-Chinese Friendship Association.

Among the 600 people present were Austrian Vice Chancellor and Minister of Education and Arts Fred Sinowatz, Minister of National Defence Otto Roesch, Chinese Ambassador to Austria Wang Shu and the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries which arrived here yesterday.

Both Sinowatz and Xie Bangding, head of the Chinese delegation, expressed in their speeches, the hope to deepen the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries.

On behalf of the Chinese association, Xie Bangding presented two films to the Austrian association: a cartoon "Princess Peacock" and a documentary "China Today."

At the rally, noted Austrian writer B. Frischmuth spoke of her impressions gained during her visit to China last May and a film entitled "New China" produced by the Austrian TV station was shown.

ZHOU ERFU AT PRC EXHIBIT OF ROMANIAN ARTIST

OW171316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- An exhibition of oil paintings by the outstanding Romanian artist N.N. Tonitza (1886-1940) was opened at the China Art Gallery here this afternoon.

On display are 35 landscapes and portraits selected from among the collections of various Romanian museums, mostly reflecting the life of the people of the lower strata of his time.

Zhou Erfu, vice-minister of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu spoke at the opening ceremony, expressing the belief that the exhibition would promote Sino-Romanian cultural exchanges and the friendship between the artists and the people of the two countries.

Among the 300 visitors at the opening ceremony were Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Chinese painters Jiang Yousheng and Shao Dazhen, as well as Romanian comrades in Beijing.

Lantern slides on Tonitza's life and works were shown at the opening ceremony.

The exhibition will move to Nanchang after a two-week run in Beijing.

ROMANIA INTRODUCES BREAD, FLOUR RATIONING

OW201318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Bucharest, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Bread and flour rations will be introduced in Romania in the 1981-82 agricultural year, the State Council of Romania announced in a decree on October 16, according to a SCINTEIA report on October 18.

Under the decree, signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, every citizen will be provided with flour and ready-made products equivalent to 150 kg. of flour and 30 kg. of maize on the average.

The departments concerned are required by the decree to increase the production and improve the quality of bread and diversify foodstuffs so as to better meet people's requirements.

This decision was taken to ensure rational consumption of bread, flour and maize, combat wastes and guard against speculation and profiteering. The decree forbids the use of bread and other foodstuffs as animal feeds.

The decree also urges agricultural departments to fulfill output quotas and make effective use of cultivated land and rational employment of workforce so that all farmland in state farms, agricultural cooperatives and household plots is being cultivated for producing more grain and other farm produce.

PRC SCIENCE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HUNGARY

OW212054 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government scientific and technological cooperation delegation, led by Tao Hengxian, vice minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, left Beijing yesterday by plane for Hungary to attend the 20th session of the Sino-Hungarian Committee for Cooperation in Science and Technology.

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT 27 OCT-2 NOV

OW201210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 20 (XINHUA) -- Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela, and his wife will come to China for an official and friendly visit between October 27 and November 2 at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Hails PRC's World Role

OW220912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Caracas, October 21 (XINHUA) -- "Venezuela and China can and should energetically develop their relations," said Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins yesterday.

Talking about his forthcoming visit to China on a national radio and TV programme, the president said that China "has become one of the most influential countries in the international community." Internationally China plays a role of openly upholding and firmly supporting the aspirations of the developing countries, a role which fully backs the line of action of the Third World countries for a just and equitable international order, President Herrera said.

He pointed out that the present world situation "calls for a permanent mechanism for high-level political consultations between the governments of our two countries." High level visits between the two countries have strengthened Sino-Venezuelan relations since they were established in 1974, he added.

The Venezuelan president said, "My visit to China is an appropriate opportunity to further strengthen our friendship and reaffirm our common objectives."

VICE PREMIER JI PENGFEI MEETS COLOMBIAN VISITORS

OW211745 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, vice-premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and had a cordial conversation with a delegation from the Independent and Revolutionary Workers Movement of Colombia here tonight.

The delegation is led by Oscar Parra, member of the executive committee of the movement's central committee.

After the meeting, Ji Pengfei gave a dinner in honor of the Colombian visitors.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LATIN AMERICA

OW211635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries led by Wang Bingnan, president of the association, left here today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Colombia-China Friendship Association and the Ecuadorean Government.

ORGANIZATIONS UNDER CCPCC DISCUSS PARTY WORK

OW220621 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA) -- The provisional party committee [linshi dangwei 5259 2514 8093 1201] of organizations directly under the authority of the CCP Central Committee held a party representative conference [dang daibiao huiyi 8093 0108 5903 2585 6231] calling on party members to enhance their revolutionary spirit, to restore and carry forward the party's three great styles of work and to fulfill the Central Committee's requirement that the organizations directly under the authority of the CCP Central Committee should act as models for the rest of the nation.

The party Central Committee recently reminded the party, government and military organizations at the central level that the central organizations must act as models for the rest of the nation.

To implement the party Central Committee's call, the provisional party committee of the organizations directly under the authority of the CCP Central Committee held a representative conference from 7 to 14 October to seriously study the central directive and to hear a report entitled "Organizations Directly Under the Authority of the CCP Central Committee Should Act as Models for the Rest of the Nation" presented by the provisional party committee of organizations directly under the authority of the CCP Central Committee.

Closely rallying around the demand that the central organizations should act as models for the rest of the nation, delegates to the conference spoke their minds freely in the light of actual conditions in the organizations directly under the CCP Central Committee and engaged in enthusiastic discussion. They unanimously supported this fighting call put forth by the CCP Central Committee and held that to act as models for the rest of the nation is a bounden glorious duty for the organizations directly under the CCP Central Committee and that each and every communist, CYL member and all personnel of organizations directly under the CCP Central Committee should conscientiously implement this fighting call.

The delegates held that organizations directly under the CCP Central Committee answer directly to the Central Committee. As such, the quality of their work and their styles of work will have a direct impact on the formulation and implementation of central policies. Reviewing the past and analyzing the present conditions in the organizations directly under the CCP Central Committee, the delegates felt deeply that this demand put forth by the party Central Committee was absolutely necessary and most timely. They said that from the years of war on and in the decade or more after we entered Beijing city, our organizations directly under the CCP Central Committee had always maintained the glorious traditions characterized by the Jinggangshan spirit and the Yanan work style. In the decade-long internal turmoil caused by the "Great Cultural Revolution," however, these glorious traditions were seriously destroyed. Although great improvement has been made and the work of the organizations has changed its appearance considerably since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, these glorious traditions have not been restored to the level as in the years of war and the early period after the founding of new China. The central organizations have the responsibility and duty to quickly restore these fine traditions in order to drastically change the party's work style and the social atmosphere.

Taking a serious and conscientious attitude and in the light of actual conditions in the respective units, the delegates and leading comrades in charge of the various departments and commissions under the party Central Committee attending the conference examined the major problems currently existing in organizations directly under the CCP Central Committee concerning the party's style of work: for example, the collective leadership of the leading bodies in some organizations is so poor that it cannot become a strong leading nucleus; some organizations, lacking a firm attitude toward directives from a higher level, have applied those directives only for their own convenience instead of implementing them earnestly; the leadership in some organizations is so weak and lax that it would not dare commend those who are good and criticize those who are bad.

As a result, evil practices were not curbed nor were violations of law and discipline strictly dealt with; some leading members are doing things in a bureaucratic work style without going deep into the realities of life or conducting investigation and study; they have no idea of how to cope with new things and new problems that crop up under new situations and they cannot grasp the crucial points in work; some do things based on old experience and old rules that lack the pioneering spirit in work; in some departments, criticism and self-criticism cannot be developed normally due to laxity in the sense of organization and discipline; some leading members are using their positions for personal gain and engaging in evil practices; there are still a handful of people who have indiscriminately pursued the bourgeois liberalist trend and even violated law and discipline, and so forth. These existing problems are quite incompatible with the demand put forth to us by the party Central Committee. We must face this reality squarely and earnestly find a solution to these problems.

The representatives studied measures for resolving the problems in various organizations. They maintained that, to act as models for the rest of the nation, the central organizations must -- from now on -- regard it their basic task to rectify the party members' work style and reinstate and carry forward the party's three great work styles, namely integration of theory with practice, maintenance of close ties with the masses and the practice of both criticism and self-criticism so that implementation of the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the party Central Committee's two latest directives on strengthening ideological and political work and strengthening economic construction can be accelerated through rectification of the organizations' work style.

The representatives added that it is necessary to educate every Communist Party member and every revolutionary cadre of the central organizations to voluntarily carry forward the party's three great work styles, persist in doing everything from a practical point of view and go deep into the realities of life to investigate and study so as to promptly understand and keep abreast of the problems in their work and the sentiments of the masses. While investigating and handling problems, it is necessary to listen to the masses' opinions and demands. The powerful weapons of criticism and self-criticism must be consciously put to use so that organizational life can be normalized, organizational discipline can be strengthened and all types of work can be done in a better way through a constant and normalized system of criticism and self-criticism. At present we must particularly stress the need of keeping the general goal in sight and taking the daily tasks in hand and resolve the practical problems in a down-to-earth manner. The central organizations' current practice of taking the initiative in building a civilization with socialist spirit through paying special attention to sanitation, taking part in physical labor, improving public health and beautifying the environment is practical and effective and must be continued.

To improve the party's work style and realize the demands put forward by the party Central Committee, our revolutionary spirit must be heightened. Those who attended the meeting maintained that some cadres' listlessness in doing their work, their fear of difficulties, fear of making mistakes and fear of offending people, and their work style of muddling along and showing no sense of responsibility are important reasons why many problems of the central organizations cannot be promptly and effectively resolved. They said that work cannot be done properly with such a mental attitude, that the party members must be educated to keep firmly in mind their historical missions, that they must always remember they are Communist Party members who must do everything strictly in accordance with the standards for all Communist Party members and must heighten their revolutionary spirit, and that only by doing this can they arouse their sense of responsibility toward the party and the people, become responsible in doing their work, press forward in face of difficulties, become selfless and dauntless and be honest in performing their duties, otherwise they will miss a good opportunity [to serve the party and the people], adversely affect party and state affairs and be condemned by history.

At present the organizations directly under the authority of the CCP Central Committee are communicating and implementing the meeting's guidelines and are mobilizing all the CCP members, CYL members and the masses to turn the call of the party Central Committee into actual deeds.

Attending the representative meeting were more than 1,200 people, including members of the party committees of various organizations directly under the CCP Central Committee, secretaries of the subparty committees [fen dang wei 0433 8093 1201], secretaries of general party branches and party branches of other organizations, as well as the leading administrators in charge of organizational work of various units and leading comrades of the offices of the party committees of various organizations.

GU MU CALLS FOR EXPANSION OF FOREIGN TRADE

OW211538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- "During the period of national economic readjustment, China's foreign trade must grow rapidly. The exports must continue to grow at a rate higher than that of the national economy as a whole," Vice-Premier Gu Mu told XINHUA in an interview here today. Gu Mu is also minister in charge of the State Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs and the Foreign Investment Commission. Reviewing China's foreign trade in the past few years, Gu Mu said: "China's foreign trade, particularly exports increased 140 per cent and imports 180 per cent compared to 1977. Although we made further efforts to readjust the national economy this year, our imports and exports still rose. Total volume of imports and exports in the first nine months of this year was 28,700 million U.S. dollars or 10 per cent higher than last year's like period. We expect the 1981 volume of imports and exports to continue increasing at this rate." He went on: "Actually, the scope of China's foreign trade is not big. Our export volume in 1980 only made up 0.9 percent of world export volume. Exports are the foundation of China's foreign trade. Only by increasing foreign exchange earnings from exports can funds be provided for importing needed goods and technology, and can we pay back the capital plus interest on foreign loans. We tentatively plan to increase export volume annually on the basis of the 19,000 million U.S. dollars of 1980, so that by 1985 China's export volume will account for one percent or more of the world's export volume."

"China has rich natural resources and manpower, as well as a great deal of traditional technology and skills. The machinery industry has a fairly good level. These are all in our favor of an expansion in foreign trade. Our open-door policy remains unchanged. We want to increase trade and economic cooperation with foreign countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. This includes processing of imported materials, compensation trade and joint ventures using foreign and Chinese investment," he added.

"We will further improve the quality of our commodities. In the past, most of our export commodities were of low quality and stress was mainly put on 'quantity.' To raise quality, we are going to carry out technical transformation of existing enterprises."

"During the period of the sixth five-year plan, efforts will be made to combine reform of the economic structure with reorganization of industry. Technical transformation will be conducted in a planned way in order to tap the potentials of existing enterprises. We will mainly import technology to exploit energy resources, save energy, and develop agriculture and light industry. Key technology and basic equipment in the machinery, electrical appliance and electronics industries, and on expanding exports, will also be imported so as to get better economic results."

On the reform of the foreign trade system, Gu Mu said: "Although great progress was made last year, new problems have arisen. The reform must be continued in a planned and systematic way. The general principle is still to strengthen the combination of industry and agriculture with trade and production with sales while mobilizing the initiative of all quarters to develop foreign trade. Concrete methods are: 1. give more power to the localities and the coastal areas in particular to run their own foreign trade; 2. adopt varied forms to promote economic integration and expand foreign trade; 3. extend the decision-making powers of enterprises and put the economic responsibility system into strict force; 4. strengthen the administration, guidance, coordination and supervision of foreign trade."

The vice-premier said: "At present, China's laws on foreign trade are not perfect. Related economic laws are being drafted and will be published and put into force as they are completed. I have said on many occasions that before these laws are promulgated, joint ventures or other forms of cooperation with foreign companies or with Hong Kong and Macao companies can proceed by signing contracts. We have said that the signing of a firm contract can provide us with much information with which to write our laws. Cooperative ventures may start with small projects and expand step by step. In joint ventures China protects the legal interests of investors, allows foreign managers to use their talents and even permits foreigners to hold leading posts in the joint companies. In internal management, joint venture companies may not be under the same regulations as domestic enterprises, and effective administrative measures can be formulated through consultations between the partners."

TRADE FAIR FETES GUESTS FROM TAIWAN, JAPAN

HK220149 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Oct

[Text] The Chinese export commodities fair held a banquet in Guangzhou on the evening of 19 October to welcome the compatriots from Taiwan and the representatives of Overseas Chinese in Japan who came to attend the current autumn session of the fair. Among those attending the banquet upon invitation were (Wang Wenqing), vice president of the Tokyo Overseas Chinese Federation who is a native of Taiwan; (Liao Fuyuan), president of the Osaka Overseas Chinese Federation who is a native of Taiwan; (Wang Chengkai), chairman of the Tokyo Overseas Chinese Federation who is a native of Taiwan; and (Chen Mingde), president of the Osaka Overseas Chinese Young Men's Association who is a native of Taiwan.

Liu Tianfu, chairman of the Chinese export commodities fair and governor of Guangdong, proposed a toast at the banquet, warmly welcoming the Taiwan compatriots and the representatives of Overseas Chinese in Japan who had come to the fair to discuss trade. He also hoped that they would contribute toward the realization of the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the accomplishment of the great cause of reunification of the motherland. (Wang Wenqing), vice president of the Tokyo Overseas Chinese Federation spoke at the banquet, expressing his intention to play an active role in promoting the reunification of the motherland. Zheng Yishan, vice chairman of the Chinese export commodities fair and vice minister of foreign trade, and Huang Jingbo, vice chairman of the Chinese export commodities fair and vice governor of Guangdong, also attended the banquet.

REPORT ON FIRST ECONOMIC SCIENCE MEETING

HK211242 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 81 p 5

[Academic trend report by Jiang Yingguang [5592 2503 0342]: "China Federation of Economic Science Organizations Holds First Meeting"]

[Text] From 3 to 9 September, the China Federation of Economics Organizations held its first annual meeting in Dalian.

This federation is a mass academic organization made up of economics societies, research institutes and associations at the national, provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels. It was established in March this year and it has 226 member organizations. The main topic for discussion at the meeting was the development of the science of economics in order to better serve the socialist modernization.

Participants at the meeting held: Much development has been made in the research on the science of economics since the founding of the PRC. Particularly after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the broad masses of theoretical economic workers and economic workers inspired by the party's spirit of emancipating the mind, using the brain and seeking truth from facts, have carried out investigations and studies on new situations and new problems in readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy. They have put forth various ideas and suggestions for reforming the economic system and readjusting the economic structure, participated in different ways in the government's work of making economic decisions and have promoted and developed the science of economics. They have played their part in pushing the socialist modernization forward. During this period, branches of the science of economics which had a relatively better foundation have developed to varying degrees. Some new branches of the science of economics have emerged. Various organizations related to the science of economics, including research institutes, associations and societies and various kinds of theoretical economics periodicals have sprung up like mushrooms. Academic intercourse with foreign countries has also continuously developed.

The participants held: At present, the socialist construction has posed many complicated problems for the science of economics. Under these circumstances, comrades in the economics circles should rouse themselves, strive to develop the science of economics and better serve the socialist modernization. The participants also held that the science of economics is a science with a wide scope and many branches and it has many problems which need study. At present, we should, in the light of the situation of our country's socialist modernization, strengthen the study of those various branches of the science of economics which relate to ownership structures and economic management systems at the present stage of socialism, strengthen the study of various branches of the science of economics which relate to our country's economic development strategy and strengthen the study of various branches of the science of economics which relate to management. We should strengthen not only the study of applied economics but also the study of the current economic situation at home and abroad. The participants stressed that comrades in the economic circles should enthusiastically make their contributions to the economic construction during the readjustment period. To achieve this, we should carry out further studies on problems such as economic readjustment, structural reforms, enterprise rectification, enterprise operation, planning and management, rationalization of the national economic structure, making economic decisions in a scientific way and economic relations with foreign countries.

The participants also stressed that in studying the science of economics we should uphold the correct orientation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and seriously implement the Marxist principles and policies which are conducive to the development of science. We should strengthen our study, increase the force engaged in theoretical economics, train more qualified people in this field and develop various undertakings which serve the science of economics. The meeting proposed a "plan for the work of the China Federation of Economics Organizations," and decided to run classes for studying the science of economics, publish a series of books on basic economic knowledge and a book entitled "General Information on China's Socialist Construction," make preparations for publishing ECONOMIC SCIENCE WEEKLY and ECONOMICS DIGEST and do a good job in academic exchange, propaganda, popularization and improvement of the science of economics.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE ON VISIT TO BEIJING PRISON

HK210703 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0201 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Report by reporter Shuang Yin [7175 0603]: "Behind the Big Wall -- What One Sees and Hears in Prison in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- After turning several street corners, the car stopped at the gate of a building in Yu Xin Street. The building was surrounded by high walls. Hanging on the gate was a placard with the words "Beijing Municipal Prison" written on it. Probably the street was named after this prison. ["Yu Xin" means bringing up new people] But could this prison really help the prisoners turn over a new leaf?

A Garden Prison

Perhaps first impressions are strongest. I got my idea of a prison from films I saw in my childhood -- the walls were high and numerous; the iron gates were heavily locked; strong iron and wooden bars, fetters and chains were seen everywhere; the place was strongly guarded.

We were standing before a big wall. What was behind it?

Ren Li, head of the prison's secretariat section, ushered us in. I looked around and compared what I saw with the impressions I had gotten in my childhood. But the place was entirely different from what I had thought. What I saw on either side of a clean concrete path was a long row of neatly trimmed cypresses. Behind them were other trees and various kinds of beautiful flowers and grass. Some flowers were blooming and butterflies could be seen flying among them. So, this was a garden. No! This was a prison.

Section head Ren gave us a general account of the prison. There were over 1,900 prisoners under detention. Over 100 of them were women prisoners. Young prisoners under 30 years old accounted for over 80 percent of the total number. The average age of the prisoners was 29. All these prisoners were ordinary criminal offenders: 30 percent of them were thieves, 10 percent were robbers and 8 percent were rapists. The rest had committed other crimes. There were 100 or so prisoners who were sentenced to death with a reprieve or were sentenced to life imprisonment. Most of them were punished in cases involving human life.

The Life of Prisoners

During our visit, I was most interested in how the prisoners lived. When section head Ren showed us around, he gave us a detailed account.

When a prisoner was sent to this prison, he was given two suits of outer garments and two suits of underwear. In addition, he was given a suit of cotton-padded clothes every other year. Their outer clothes were black in color and looked quite ugly. But they did not resemble those uniforms with zebra stripes which are seen in films. Section head Ren said that they were ready to improve the pattern of clothes.

The prisoners' wards were at the end of the path. They were old wards built by the northern warlords in 1911 and were arranged in the form of a spread hand with the guards' room as the palm and the wards as the thumb and fingers. The guards on duty could see all the wards from the guards' room. After numerous reconstructions, the wards had been greatly altered. The iron railings had been removed. At the upper part of each large grey door, there was a small window for the guards to check what was going on inside. Each ward was clean and tidy and the pillows and quilts were neatly placed and folded. The color of the quilts varied because the prisoners were permitted to bring their own quilts from their homes. The state gave quilts to those who did not have their own.

At the prisoners' mess room, the cooks were preparing lunch. A tempting aroma was coming from the oven. All the cooks were selected from prisoners who had behaved properly. Some of them had great skills in cooking. The cakes they baked were crisp outside and soft inside. We tasted them and found them quite nice.

Section head Ren told us that board expenses for each prisoner were 15 yuan a month. Meat, eggs, and so on were often served at meals. On festivals, there were additional dishes. There was a large board standing near the door of the mess room, and a fortnightly menu was written on the board. The staple food changed every day. Special food was served for Muslims and for vegetarians. Special dishes were also served for those who did not eat fish, shrimp, chicken, duck or even tomatoes if they told the cooks in advance.

In the prison, there was a hospital with over 50 beds. Common diseases were treated there. Serious cases were transferred to hospitals of public security departments. Prisoners suffering from chronic diseases were permitted to go out on bail for medical treatment. The prisoners received a medical check-up once a year. In this prison, there was also a library which had over 17,000 books. In addition, there was a small stockroom with many books and periodicals for each detachment (110 prisoners).

The prisoners got up at 0600, had breakfast at 0630, and participated in labor for 8 hours from 0700 to 1130 in the morning and from 1330 to 1730 in the afternoon. They spent 2 hours on study and 1 hour on recreational activities in the evening. The prisoners had their own theatrical group which, on festivals, gave literary and artistic performances created by themselves. They saw a film once a week and they might watch television. The prisoners' relatives might visit them on Thursdays and brought them things for everyday use.

Section head Ren told us that corporal punishment had been abolished in prison. Beating and scolding prisoners were prohibited. The guards educated the prisoners by reasoning. Rewards and punishments were justly given. Those who did not behave properly were put in confinement. Those who tried to escape would have to serve additional prison terms imposed by judicial departments and would be fettered if necessary.

QU WU'S ARTICLE ON KMT-CCP COOPERATION

HK161551 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 81 p 5

[Article by Qu Wu [1448 2976], central vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang of China: "The 1911 Revolution and the Cooperation Between the Two Parties"]

[Text] 1. The 1911 Revolution Opened Up a Broad Road for the Chinese Revolution

Seventy years have passed since the breaking out of the 1911 revolution. Seventy years ago, on the night of 10 October, the members of the revolutionary party in the 8th Engineering Battalion of the new army in Wuchang fired the first shot to start the uprising, thus sounding the death knell of the Qing Dynasty and heralding the birth of the first democratic republic in Asia. This was really a great event which shocked the world in the beginning of the 20th century.

During the opium war of 1840, imperialists opened the door of feudal China which had formerly been closed with their long guns and cannons, and threw our country into the tragic destiny of semicolonialism and semifeudalism. As the fatuous and decadent rulers of the Qing Dynasty adopted the reactionary and traitorous policy of "rather giving to friendly nations than to family servants" and "ingratiating ourselves with friendly nations by exhausting our country's material resources," our country was forced to face the national crisis of "being divided up by imperialists who practiced annexing and nibbling." From then on, numerous fighters with lofty ideals carried on unyielding and unremitting struggles to rescue the nation from dire peril. The struggle of the Pingyingtuan [a group that struggled against the British in 1841 in Guangdong during the opium war], the uprising of the Taiping Tianguo and the movement of the Yihetuan are the best known among those revolutionary struggles. All these struggles had the coloring of old-type agrarian revolution and peasant war, and were eventually defeated after heroic fighting.

As pointed out by Comrade Mao Zedong, "formally speaking, the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal bourgeois democratic revolution in China was started in the hands of Dr Sun Yat-sen." Dr Sun Yat-sen said, "Since the defeat of China in the Sino-French war of 1885, I made up my mind to overthrow the Qing government and found the republic." He went around campaigning for the cause and advocating revolution. Moreover, he personally organized and launched 10 armed uprisings, of which the Huanghuagang uprising in Guangzhou on the 29th day of the 3d lunar month of 1911 in particular shook the whole country and enhanced the morale of the masses. On the eve of the Wuchang uprising, the imperial court of the Qing, like a building swaying in the midst of a raging storm, was likely to collapse at any time. Therefore, when the revolutionary banner was first hoisted in Wuchang, the whole country immediately responded to the call. Thus the emperor of the Qing abdicated under duress and the republic was founded. This is the marvelous historical contribution of the 1911 revolution.

The 1911 revolution not only overthrew the emperor of the Qing, but also put an end to the feudal autocratic monarchy which had existed for over 2,000 years. In the longstanding feudal society, the emperor was looked up to as "the son of heaven" who was sacred and inviolable. As an old saying goes, "All lands under the sun are the emperor's territory, and all people within the territory are the emperor's subjects." Anyone who dared to doubt the absolute monarchy would be branded "traitorous, heretical" and "unpardonably wicked." Although the peasant uprisings in the past pounded the feudal autocracy over and over again, none of them managed to cast off the ideological yoke of monarchism. All the "dynastic changes" in history were nothing more than the downfall of one emperor and rise to power of a new one. The bourgeois reformists represented by Kang Youwei, Liang Qichao, Yan Fu, and so on, always persisting in their faith in royalism, refused, from start to end, to cooperate with Sun Yat-sen. In the longstanding polemics with them, the bourgeois revolutionists, with Sun Yat-sen as their representative, put forth the completely revolutionary program of "driving out the Tartars, restoring China, establishing the republic and equalizing land ownership." This was indeed a great step forward.

The "Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China" signed and promulgated by Sun Yat-sen soon after the founding of the republic is the first code of the Chinese bourgeoisie. In the form of the fundamental law of the state, it clearly defined, "the sovereignty of the Republic of China belongs to the entire people." This was an unparalleled achievement in the history of China, and also the strongest criticism against feudalism.

The 1911 revolution enabled the concept of a democratic republic to strike root in the hearts of the people. Since then, whoever indulged in vain hopes of taking over as emperor was to be cast aside without exception by the people throughout the country. The imperial reign of Yuan Shikai in 1915, which lasted only 83 days, finally vanished as a pipedream; while the staging of a comeback by Zhang Xun lasted only 11 days, a mere flash in the pan. No reactionary class or clique could set up a consolidated and stable rule after the 1911 revolution. No warlord rising after the death of Yuan could avoid the destiny of a premature end, rushing away like passersby in the historical arena. Around the time of the 1911 revolution, through the widespread dissemination of the Western bourgeois political and democratic ideologies, all those feudal ideologies such as divine monarchical power, bureaucratic rule, hierarchic patriarchal clan system, the three cardinal guides and the five constant virtues, the habit of respecting men and despising women, and so forth, were boldly challenged and extensively criticized. This pushed ahead the great ideological emancipation of the people, led to the upsurge of democratic spirit and prepared the way for the later "May 4th" new culture movement.

The 1911 revolution led by Sun Yat-sen received support and aid from the people of various Asian countries, while the success of the revolution in its turn vigorously woke them up and encouraged them to fight for national liberation and establish a republic. The great Lenin highly appreciated Dr Sun Yat-sen and the 1911 revolution led by him, and enthusiastically praised Dr Sun Yat-sen as "a revolutionary democrat imbued with lofty ideals and a heroic spirit," and the 1911 revolution as an event which "woke up one-fourth of the world's population from deep sleep and led them to the light, movement and struggle."

"The Backward Europe and the Advanced Asia" was the title of one of Lenin's well-known articles. Dr Sun Yat-sen, as a glorious banner of the Chinese democratic revolution, enjoys extensive respect in Asia and throughout the world.

"Apart from a small bunch of reactionaries, all modern Chinese are the followers of the revolutionary cause of Dr Sun Yat-sen." (Mao Zedong: "In Memory of Dr Sun Yat-sen") History cannot be cut apart. Therefore, we Chinese people will always recall with love and gratitude the magnificent contributions Dr Sun Yat-sen made in leading the people to overthrow monarchy and found the republic, and will always cherish the memory of those martyrs of the 1911 revolution who arduously struggled and courageously sacrificed their lives for the liberty and prosperity of our motherland. It is partly to them that the monument to the people's heroes which stands lofty and firm in Tiananmen Square in Beijing is dedicated. The CCP has always appreciated the great historical contribution of the 1911 revolution. In 1961 and 1971, various activities commemorating the 50th and 60th anniversaries of the 1911 revolution were organized in the capital and throughout the country. Today, when the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution is drawing near, commemorative activities of a larger scale are being prepared throughout the country. This is of great significance to strengthening the great unity of the Chinese nation, developing the patriotic united front, pushing ahead with the task of unifying the country, and realizing the construction of socialist modernization.

2. The Two Instances of Cooperation Enhanced the Development of the Chinese Nation and the Democratic Revolution

The 1911 revolution took place before the socialist October Revolution led by Lenin. Although this revolution overthrew the feudal monarchy, it failed to accomplish the historical mission of anti-imperialism and antiféudalism due to the historical limitations. Under the situation that the enemy retained prominence, Dr Sun Yat-sen, after having assumed the provisional presidency for 3 months, was forced to abdicate the place to Yuan Shikai, the arch usurper of state power. Henceforth, warlords of different factions carried on tangled warfare in consecutive years under the support of imperialists, keeping the broad masses of the people in an abyss of misery, and throwing Dr Sun Yat-sen into a profound regret. Heaving a sigh, he said, "The revolutionary doctrine has not yet been realized, and the revolutionary goal has not yet been accomplished -- the republic is merely a name but not reality." Faced with such circumstances, Sun Yat-sen showed a great revolutionary's unyielding spirit of struggle and played the leading role again in carrying out the "second revolution" against Yuan and the war to "guard the provisional Constitution" which aimed at punishing Duan Qirui. Since the Chinese national bourgeoisie was small and weak, and the proletariat had not yet mounted the political arena, all those resistances were put down finally under the strong suppression of the imperialists, who colluded with the warlord forces. So, Dr Sun Yat-sen was forced to flee to Japan and later wander about in Shanghai. Under straitened and depressing circumstances, he summed up the experiences from the failures of revolution, and sought a new path. During the period of old democratic revolution, the Tongmenghui founded by Dr Sun Yat-sen and the Kuomintang derived from the former did write a glorious history. To overthrow the Qing government, many young revolutionaries had died a martyr's death. Their sacrificial spirit is really moving and encouraging. After the 1911 revolution, as the counterrevolutionary forces tried every means to divide and demoralize the Kuomintang in combining threats with inducements, the party began to seriously disintegrate. Some party members took up high ranking posts in the camp of Yuan Shikai; some others, being disheartened, decided to retire from political life. The Kuomintang then lost its dashing revolutionary spirit; and Dr Sun Yat-sen himself was lost in deep despair. Cai Jimin, an old member of the Tongmenghui expressed his indignation in a verse which reads, "It is really a pity to buy a false republic at the cost of countless money and immeasurable blood." Huang Keqiang, another old member, showed his sorrow with the following line, "What can I do other than go back to country house to enjoy the glow of the setting sun, as all our efforts to build the great cause have been proved wasted." All this is enough to indicate the disillusionment of the revolutionaries at that time.

In 1917, the October Revolution under the leadership of Lenin gave birth to the first socialist state in the world. In 1919, the May 4th movement, as the overture of the new democratic revolution, burst out in China. Then in 1921 came the birth of the CCP -- the most significant event since the beginning of the history of China. On this historical turning point, Dr Sun Yat-sen, with his dauntless revolutionary courage and resourcefulness, foresight and sagacity, welcomed the aid from the international socialist forces and the cooperation of the CCP, and thus started the greatest turning in his life. He worked with his own hands the three important policies of "alliance with the Soviet Union, allying with the CCP and helping peasant workers," while unremittently getting rid of the disturbances from the right wing of the party and taking up the reorganization of the Kuomintang under his own leadership.

He even declared resolutely that he would not hesitate to dissolve the Kuomintang and join the CCP personally when necessary. He convened the First National Congress of the Kuomintang at which some communists were present, reinterpreted the three people's principles, founded the Huangpu Military Academy to prepare military cadres for revolution and carried out the first cooperation between the two parties. It is in the period of the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP that I myself began my political life.

After the reorganization, the Kuomintang replenished itself with fresh blood and new vigor due to the joining of the CCP members, thus surviving after being on the verge of death, and became a flourishing political alliance of different revolutionary classes and elements. At that time, the members of the Kuomintang and the CCP cooperated intimately and fought side by side in the struggle against imperialists and feudal warlords. In the northern part of the country, which was then ruled by warlord forces, the CCP helped the Kuomintang to develop their organization and establish party branches. In many places the offices of the two brotherly parties were located in the same building and used the same door. Among 20 martyrs killed in Beijing by the reactionary warlords in 1927, we found some communists such as Li Dazhao, Yang Jingshan, Tan Zhuyao and so on, as well as some leftist members of the Kuomintang, such as Lu Youyu, Deng Wenhui and so on. Their blood had flowed in the same stream.

Through the cooperation between the two parties, many great achievements such as the consolidation of the Guangdong revolutionary base, the establishment of the revolutionary armed forces and the eastward expedition were completed in a very short time. Thus, it was possible to begin the northern expedition shortly thereafter. Quite a few communists took over the post of party representative and were engaged in political work in the northern expedition army. The "independent regiment" called the Iron Army led by Ye Ting swept away all obstacles and scored numerous brilliant military successes wherever they arrived. The mighty torrent of the revolution, surging forward from the Pearl River Basin to the Yangtze River Basin, struck terror into the reactionary warlords and imperialists. However, the right wing of the Kuomintang began to gain ground daily after Dr Sun Yat-sen passed away in 1925. Meanwhile, Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Jingwei, who had sneaked into the revolutionary camp, further colluded with the imperialists and comprador bourgeoisie and successively betrayed the revolution. They turned their guns to slaughtering communists and suppressing the revolutionary people, thus putting down the vigorous great revolution.

After the death of Dr Sun Yat-sen, I was present in 1926 at the Second National Congress of the Kuomintang in the period of the cooperation between the two parties and was elected executive member of the Central Committee. After the "April 12th" incident, I expressed strong objection to the split between the two parties, for which I was deeply grieving. I can still remember that in 1927, when the "August 1st" Nanchang uprising took place, I was among the 22 executive members of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang (including some who were members of both parties) who joined together to sign the furor-making "Declaration of the Members of the Central Committee," with Comrade Soong Ching Ling heading the list of signers.

The declaration, resolutely following the three important policies worked out by Dr Sun Yat-sen, opposed all divisive activities which destroyed the unity and cooperation between the two parties. However, our correct opinion failed to retrieve the ruined situation, and I myself was forced to flee in political exile for 10 years abroad.

As the Kuomintang authorities adopted the nonresistant policy of "resisting foreign aggression only after the interior has been pacified," the civil war went on for 10 years. This gave the Japanese imperialists an opportunity to stride into our country. In 1931, the northeast fell into enemy's hands in the "September 18th" incident. Then, north China was in a state of emergency and the destiny of our country was in imminent danger. In December 1936, the patriotic Generals Zhang Queliang and Yang Houcheng, inspired by the national righteousness, carried out the "admonishment by force of arms." Under the active intervention of the CCP, the Xian incident was eventually solved in a peaceful way. Hence a massive civil war disaster was avoided and the Kuomintang and its highest authorities were redeemed. This brought about the second cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP and the start of the war of resistance against Japan by the entire nation. This new situation brought new hopes to the people of the whole country. Therefore I was able to return from abroad, and I engaged in the resistance cause of the entire people. I worked successively in the Legislative Council, the university of land forces, the Military Committee, and the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association, which was a nongovernmental organization, and in the provinces of Shaanxi, Xinjiang and so on. At that time, like all people throughout the country, I sincerely and enthusiastically cherished the cooperative relations between the two parties. On the one hand, I was gratified to see that the national united front for resistance against Japan had eventually been formed. On the other, I was worried about the anticommunist undercurrent that would rise and then fall in the areas controlled by the Kuomintang government. Therefore, with the aid of the social relations between the upper circles of the Kuomintang and me, I engaged in democratic activities, wishing that my meager efforts could help our nation's great cause of unified resistance against Japan.

After the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, the people throughout the country eagerly looked forward to order and peace. However, with the support of the American imperialists, the highest authorities of the Kuomintang outrageously launched the civil war against the CCP and the people, despite the people's will to reconstruct the country peacefully. So the cooperation between the two parties was destroyed again. Everybody is quite clear about the cause for this and the consequences thereof.

Sixty years of more have been passed since I joined the national revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen in my youth. In more than half a century, I witnessed the two cooperations between the Kuomintang and the CCP and also experienced the longstanding splits following the destruction of the two cooperations. How different are the consequences brought about respectively by the two cases of cooperation and split? History itself can best explain. The first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP brought about the elimination of the northern warlords and the victory of the northern expedition, while the second cooperation brought about the defeat of Japanese imperialism and the triumph of the war of resistance against Japan. On the contrary, the first split between the Kuomintang and the CCP led to the 10-year civil war and the invasion of the foreign enemy, while the second split on the one hand brought disasters to the people, and on the other, caused the Kuomintang itself to be cast aside by the people.

In brief, the cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP was beneficial, while the split between the two parties was pernicious to both the state and the people. Cooperation brings every advantage and no drawback, while splitting brings every drawback and no advantage — this is the lesson to be drawn from history.

3. I Am Looking Forward to Participating in the Third Cooperation Between the Two Parties and Devoting My Efforts to the Unification and Reconstruction of the Country

Because of the destruction of the second cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP, Taiwan has been separated from the country for 32 years ago. As stated in the "letter to the compatriots in Taiwan" issued by the NPC Standing Committee on 1 January 1979, "since 1949 when Taiwan was unfortunately separated from our country, there has been neither correspondence nor communication between us. Our country remains divided and relatives have no way to reunite. Our nation, country and people have sustained great losses. All Chinese compatriots and descendants all over the world eagerly wish that such a distressing situation will soon be ended." In the past 2 years or more, the people's central government has promulgated a series of guiding principles and policies concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of the unification of the country. It has earnestly declared over and over again that the central government surely would respect the reality in Taiwan and be concerned to the greatest extent for the situation of the Taiwan authorities in dealing with the problems of the unification of the country; that the living standard of the people of Taiwan would not be lowered; that the nongovernmental communication between Taiwan and other countries could be maintained; that Taiwan could keep its own armed forces and its freedom in deciding personnel appointments. They were not required to carry out socialism but desired to realize the real three people's principles. Recently, Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, has further elaborated on the principles and policies concerning the reunification of Taiwan with the motherland and the realization of peaceful unification, and proposed to hold talks between the two parties on a reciprocal basis and realize the third cooperation between the two parties. Adhering to the spirit that "the country is the common property of the people" and attaching major importance to the national righteousness, the CCP put forward this fair and reasonable policy of great importance. This act will surely meet with acceptance and a good response from the compatriots at home and abroad.

We pin our hopes on the people of Taiwan as well as on the Taiwan authorities. Today, the key for solving the problem of the unification of the country lies in the decision of the highest authorities of Taiwan. Mr Chiang Ching-kuo was my classmate and childhood friend. Being bound by a common cause and going through thick and thin together in the past, we have reached unanimity and a common ideal on the cause of redeeming and reconstructing the country. We have fought side by side on the battle front of the resistance against Japan within the united front based on the cooperation between the two parties. We have traveled together in many places ranging from the southwest to the east of China. I still remember how I expressed my hope for Mr Chiang Ching-kuo to make immortal contributions to the country and leave behind his name in the annals of history. We were sauntering together in southern Jiangxi, and Mr Chiang then answered, "One should not soar when one is a fledgling." Now the situation has been totally changed; my old friend has risen to the highest position and had the ability to soar. There is an old saying that "a gentleman who loves his friend should inject him with morality." Actuated by such a desire, having an ardent love for country and most sincere concern for my old friend, I would like to give my advice to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo.

The nation wishes to unite and the country needs to be unified. This is not only the common will of the people of the whole country, including the compatriots of Taiwan, but also a necessity for historical development. Those who can follow the historical trend and make a contribution to realize this will be highly extolled by the people and looked upon as historic heroes of the people. Those who go against the people's will and the historical trend will surely stand condemned by the nation through the ages.

In my opinion, the way out for the Kuomintang lies in the cooperation between the two parties, and the way out for Taiwan lies in the unification of the country. As for the questions such as how the unification will be realized and to what extent the unification will be carried out, it will depend on reality and developments of history. Our country possesses a population of 1 billion and a territory of 9.6 million square kilometers, while Taiwan is merely one of its provinces. Since the country's central government does not demand that Taiwan change its present system according to the model adopted on the mainland, there is no reason for Taiwan to ask the mainland to follow its system. I believe that the two different systems adopted on the mainland and in Taiwan can absolutely coexist for a long period and complement each other. How the situation will develop and change may be left to our later generations to choose and decide. Therefore, it is not a question of who will unify whom at present in handling the relations between the motherland and Taiwan.

By the way, both of us are old men of over 70 years of age. The natural life of an individual is quite limited anyway, while the unification of the country and the renaissance of the nation will last throughout the ages. Therefore, we should solve by ourselves, as long as we are still alive, the historical issues which have been created by our generation and should not leave any future trouble to our later generations. We should take responsibility for history and for our descendants. Mr Sun Yat-sen always taught us to "follow the trend of the world and keep our actions consistent with the needs of the people." In an anti-thetical couplet dedicated to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo, Mr Yu Youren, my late father-in-law said, "In calculating advantages, we should calculate the advantages for the country; in seeking fame, we should seek the fame which will last throughout the ages." These are really sincere words and earnest wishes. Now, the key lies in one man and the development depends on his decision. I can always remember the experience when Mr Chiang Ching-kuo and I studied together abroad. At that time, we got along with one another like brothers and were truly frank with one another. Mr Chiang Ching-kuo was then in his prime. Whenever we talked about the dire peril of our country, he always became extremely agitated and uttered stirring speeches. Today, my memory still remains fresh when recalling the life of those days. Now, on the key moment of the history, I sincerely wish that Mr Chiang Ching-kuo would follow the historical trend and be clearly aware of the people's will and be sharp-sighted in making a resolute decision. To confine oneself on a small island is not a permanent solution anyway. Just a correct choice will bring benefits to the people and leave a good name for oneself throughout the ages.

Living in the magnificent and powerful current of the history, I really feel ashamed in these great times to have made very few contributions to the country and the people. I have personally experienced the two cooperations between the two parties. Up to the beginning of 1949, I was still engaged in the peace negotiations in Beijing, as a member of the delegation for the peace negotiations of the Nanjing government. The negotiations came to a deadlock as the Kuomintang authorities refused to sign the "agreement for the internal peace." Today, I am 83 years of age. But, in order to accomplish the great cause of the unification of the country, I am really willing to fly across the strait to chat cheerfully with the Taiwan authorities about old times in a harmonious atmosphere and talk about the future of the country, if only the third cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP can be realized and continued forever.

One of Dr Sun Yat-sen's well-known sayings is: "The revolution has not yet been accomplished, and our comrades still need to carry on struggling." In the 70 years since the 1911 revolution, the road of the Chinese revolution has had many tortuosities. Finally our country has thoroughly completed the mission of anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution under the leadership of the CCP and managed to take the broad road of socialism. In the past 32 years, our cause has met with some setbacks due to the destruction and disturbances by enemies at home and abroad, as well as the mistakes we have made in our work.

The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has summed up both the positive and negative experiences, reoriented the direction of advance and thus enabled the socialist construction of our country to surmount all difficulties and forge ahead toward the goal of the four modernizations.

Our country has always been a unified country in its long history, and splits are only temporary phenomena. China must be unified. To split the country is definitely an act which goes against the people's will. The split between Taiwan and the mainland should not and will not be continued for long. This is the common will of the people of Taiwan and the mainland and also an irresistible historical trend. We hope our friends in Taiwan will strive together with us for the unification and the renaissance of China. This is precisely the best way for us to commemorate the 1911 revolution.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON MAO'S 'ON CONTRADICTION'

HK210409 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Xu Quanxing [6079 0356 5281] in "Studying Comrade Mao Zedong's Works" column: "We Must Attach Major Importance to Studying the Particularity of Contradictions -- Notes on Reading 'On Contradiction'"]

[Text] In his article "On Contradiction," Mao Zedong inherits Marxist-Leninist dialectical thinking, makes use of his contemporaries' achievements in philosophical study, incorporates the essence of dialectical thinking in the history of Chinese philosophy, sums up the rich experience of China's revolution, and systematically and profoundly expounds the core of materialist dialectics, namely the substance of the law of the unity of opposites. "On Contradiction" gives a particularly detailed and outstanding exposition on the living soul of Marxism, namely the specific analysis of specific conditions, and on the particularity of contradictions. It adds wealth to the treasure of Marxist theory.

I

Marx and Engels founded materialist dialectics and successfully applied it to political economics, philosophy, the natural sciences, history and so on. Lenin carried forward Marx's and Engel's thought and cause. He conducted a comprehensive theoretical examination and study of materialist dialectics, clearly spelling out its outline and pointing out the orientation of its development. He said: "The most essential thing in and the living soul of Marxism is the specific analysis of specific conditions." ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 4, p 290) Marx, Engels and Lenin showed us examples of the specific analysis of the movements of the contradictions in specific things. After Lenin's death, during the late 1920's and the early 1930's, erroneous tendencies appeared in the international communist movement; people turned Marxism into dogmas and turned the communist international's resolution and the Soviet Union's experience into something sacred. These erroneous tendencies also exerted a great influence within the CCP.

In the earlier stages of the second revolutionary civil war period, leftist mistakes occurred three times in our party. The leftist mistake made by Wang Ming and his followers dominated our party for the longest period of time and its harmful consequences were very serious. In terms of general theory and the theory of knowledge, the basic cause of the leftist mistakes of Wang Ming and company was that they simply denied that the general truth of Marxism must be integrated with China's specific revolutionary practice and that it was necessary to understand in depth the characteristics of the Chinese society and China's revolution. Consequently they did not know the laws governing China's revolution and revolutionary war. They violated Lenin's instruction that the specific analysis of specific conditions was the most essential thing in the living soul of Marxism.

They considered Marxism-Leninism as universally applicable dogmas, proceeded from books in all their work, indiscriminately copied the Soviet Union's experience, and blindly and mechanically implemented the Third International's directives about China's revolution. Wang Ming and company flaunted the banner of Marxism-Leninism in practicing dogmatism and they were supported by the Third International, so that their dogmatism was highly deceptive. If their dogmatism had not been criticized, China's revolution could not have developed smoothly and resulted in victory.

Comrade Mao Zedong's "On Contradiction" elaborates on the particularity of contradictions as a specific philosophical category. It was written mainly to suit the needs of China's revolution and the need to eliminate dogmatic thinking from our party.

II

Comrade Mao Zedong said that knowing the particularity of contradictions is the basis on which and the starting point from which we get to know things. When people get to know the world, they invariably attain knowledge of many individual and particular things in the first place and then generalize such knowledge to know the common essence of various things. Having known this common essence, they use it as a guide and proceed to study various things which have not been studied, or studies thoroughly, to discover the particular essence of these things and to supplement, enrich and develop the knowledge of their common essence. Human knowledge advances through repeated cycles, each of which includes two processes: from the particular to the general, and from the general to the particular. Therefore, without knowing the particularity of contradictions, people will be able to sum up the general and common essence of things, so that the acquired knowledge of the common essence of things will wither and petrify.

In the final analysis, knowledge of the particularity of contradictions is important because it is the basis on which we transform the world. This is because "qualitatively different contradictions can only be resolved by qualitatively different methods." Without the specific analysis of specific conditions, we will be unable to discover the correct methods for resolving contradictions, so that the revolution will encounter setbacks.

In "On Contradiction," Comrade Mao Zedong expounded in detail five things concerning the particularity of any contradiction and taught people how to analyze a contradiction. He said that in studying the particularity of a contradiction, one must study "the contradiction in each form of motion of matter, the contradiction in each of its processes of development, various aspects of the contradiction in each process, the contradiction at each stage of a process, and the various aspects of the contradiction at each stage." He also considered the principal contradiction and the principal aspect of a contradiction as two points in the problem of the particularity of contradiction, and considered antagonism and nonantagonistic struggle as two specific forms of the struggle in a contradiction. He singled these out for exposition.

In applying dialectics to analyze the particularity of contradictions, Comrade Mao Zedong emphasized the importance of viewing questions objectively. He said that in studying the particularity of any contradiction, we "must not be subjective and arbitrary but must analyze it concretely. Without concrete analysis there can be no knowledge of the particularity of any contradiction." This is tantamount to placing dialectics firmly on the basis of materialism. To concretely analyze the contradictions in things, we must in the first place proceed from the realities, conduct conscientious and thorough investigation and study, and know the relevant information in detail. In analyzing the available information, we must seek truth from facts, neither exaggerate nor understate anything, and carefully discover the inherent objective laws governing the things under study. Therefore, the process of analyzing a contradiction is one of going deep into realities and deep among the masses to carry out investigation and study, or in other words, a process we know as from the masses and to the masses.

If we are divorced from practice or the masses and do not conduct detailed investigation and study, we will be unable to correctly understand contradictions and to discover the correct methods of resolving them. Then, dialectics will be replaced by sophistry.

In analyzing the particularity of contradictions, Comrade Mao Zedong also specifically emphasized the need to avoid one-sidedness and to pay attention to studying the particularity of various aspects of a contradiction. He said that the two aspects of any contradiction have their own special characteristics and we must not treat both of them in the same way. Without knowing the characteristics of various aspects of a contradiction, we will be unable to understand the contradiction in its totality and to understand the particularity of the contradiction. "When we speak of understanding each aspect of a contradiction, we mean understanding what specific position each aspect occupies, what concrete forms it assumes in its interdependence and in its contradiction with its opposite, and what concrete methods are employed in the struggle with its opposite, when the two are both interdependent and in contradiction, and also after the interdependence breaks down." He also said that one-sidedness in metaphysics means ignorance of the need to view problems all-sidedly and failure to understand the characteristics of various aspects of contradictions. One-sidedness makes it impossible to discover methods of resolving contradictions and to accomplish revolutionary work.

In practical work and theoretical study, it is not easy to attain all-sidedness and avoid one-sidedness. When people pay attention to one aspect of a contradiction, they often neglect its other aspect; when people pay attention to one major tendency, they often fail to perceive another disguised tendency. The petite bourgeoisie are the overwhelming majority in China. When they view problems, they are prone to subjectivity, one-sidedness, going to extremes and opposing one category of one-sidedness by means of another category of one-sidedness.

Even now, this method of thinking still affects our practical work and theoretical study. Therefore, we must always guard against one-sidedness and strive to attain all-sidedness.

Dialectics is the most complete and profound theory of development free from the evil of one-sidedness. To attain all-sidedness and avoid one-sidedness, the most important method is to fully bring democracy into play, to allow different views to be voiced, to conduct serious discussions and debates, and to genuinely implement the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend in scientific research. On the contrary, if one believes that one masters all truth in the universe and thus exercises patriarchal rule, has the say in everything, cannot tolerate any different opinions, and suppress different opinions as heresies, then metaphysical thinking will be rampant. For many years we have been suffering a great deal from the evils of metaphysical one-sidedness. We must forever remember the lesson of this experience.

III

Stressing the importance of the particularity of contradictions does not imply that we may neglect the universality of contradictions. After expounding the particularity of contradictions, Comrade Mao Zedong proceeded to explain the relationship between the particularity and the universality of contradictions. He put forth the famous thesis that the principles of generality and individuality, and of relativity and absoluteness, constitute the quintessence of the questions concerning the contradictions in things. He thus further developed Lenin's idea of the specific analysis of specific conditions.

The universality as well as the particularity of contradiction is inherent in everything. Universality resides in particularity. Therefore, when studying an object, we should pay attention to both the particular and the universal and their interconnection. We must be good at discovering universality from amid particularity and generalizing universality from individuality. We must also be good at concretely analyzing particularity under the guidance of universality and further enrich universality.

Between the universality and the particularity of contradiction there is no impassable chasm; one can be transformed into the other. Comrade Mao Zedong said that because the range of things is vast and there is no limit to their development, what is universal in one context becomes particular in another. Conversely, what is particular in one context becomes universal in another. Thus, universality and particularity are interconnected, run through each other and can be transformed into each other. Therefore, in applying a certain theory, we must know the scope within which and the conditions under which the theory is applicable. We must not arbitrarily reduce or exaggerate this scope or set of conditions, or even turn some truth which is applicable in a certain context and under some particular conditions into some universally applicable formula or dogma. In practical work, we must be good at distinguishing those categories of experience which are important for providing guidance from those which are not. We must provide different categories of guidance in the light of differences in circumstances. Certain categories of experience are applicable on a partial basis only. If we popularize them on a general scale, the only possible outcome is that we will do a very bad job of what we can otherwise do well.

Correctly understanding the quintessence of problems concerning the contradictions in things is of great significance to our understanding and transformation of the world. In its practical activities, a proletarian political party must flexibly integrate universality with particularity and adhere to the principle of integrating general Marxist-Leninist truths with the concrete practice in its country. To one-sidedly emphasize universality and deny particularity will cause Marxism to be turned into dogmas. Emphasizing particularity one-sidedly and denying universality will lead to the denial of the scientific guidance provided by Marxism. Because ours is a large country with a large population, a vast territory and extremely unbalanced development in its productive forces, circumstances are different in different localities, departments or units. Therefore, each locality, department or unit must integrate the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies or of the instructions from higher authorities with its own specific conditions. It must proceed from the actual situation, make the implementation flexible and must not resort to simplistic and indiscriminate imitation or application. It must not make the implementation a mere formality or make a sweeping classification of things. Of course, each locality, department or unit must not refuse to implement the CCP Central Committee's line, principles and policies by using the particularity of its conditions as an excuse.

"On Contradiction" is one of Comrade Mao Zedong's most important philosophical works. Today, conscientiously studying "On Contradiction" is of great significance to our complete and accurate understanding and mastery of Mao Zedong Thought, to the further summing up of the experience in our work, to the continuous elimination and overcoming of leftist ideology, to upholding the four principles, to implementing the line, principles and policies formulated by our party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and to doing a good job of various kinds of work.

TIE YING URGES REUNIFICATION AT ZHEJIANG RALLY

OW192158 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 81 p 1

[Speech by Tie Ying at the Zhejiang Rally in Commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of the 1911 Revolution]

[Excerpts] Today we have gathered here at this solemn meeting to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen.

We commemorate the 1911 revolution not only to fully affirm its great historical position but, more important, to absorb the historical experience from the difficult and tortuous road traveled by the revolutionary forerunners, correctly understand the only way to make China prosperous and strong and, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, unswervingly and courageously advance along the broad road of socialist modernization.

In commemorating the 1911 revolution, we should inherit and carry forward the patriotic tradition of the 1911 revolution, develop and strengthen the broadest united front of all socialist laborers, patriots who support socialism and those who support the reunification of the motherland, bring into play all the positive factors, work with one heart and one mind, pluck up our spirit and contribute our energies to accomplishing the three great tasks put forward by Chairman Hu Yaobang, the four modernizations, safeguarding world peace and reunification of the motherland.

In commemorating the 1911 revolution, we should make positive contributions to promoting Taiwan's return to the motherland and accomplishing the great cause of China's peaceful reunification.

Dr Sun Yat-sen all his life pursued the motherland's independence, unification and prosperity. His close cooperation with the Chinese Communist Party was based on these common goals. Dr Sun Yat-sen also was always very concerned about the fate of compatriots in Taiwan. He went three times to Taiwan to carry out revolutionary activities. In the year following the 1911 revolution, the Tong Meng Hui sent Luo Fuxing to Taiwan to lead and develop a movement to oppose Japan and recover Taiwan. Many Taiwan patriots laid down their precious lives trying to achieve Taiwan's return to the motherland.

Today, we are also faced with the political task of the motherland's great reunification and the nation's great unity. The interests of the country and nation call on us to let bygones be bygones and jointly shoulder this great historical responsibility.

Recently Chairman Ye Jianying made a statement to XINHUA reporters. Chairman Hu Yaobang also made an important speech at the rally commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. We fully support their talks. The principle and policy concerning Taiwan's return to the motherland for the realization of China's reunification elaborated by Chairman Ye and Chairman Hu are fair and reasonable, conform to the historical trend of the times and are completely in accord with the common wish and fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, Taiwan compatriots included. Taiwan has been Chinese territory since ancient times. The people in Taiwan have always been our own flesh and blood. They, too, are children of the Chinese nation. China has been a unified country through the ages, and its division has always been brief and temporary. The Chinese nation has a history of 5,000 years and is bound by a strong cohesive and centripetal force. The suffering of separated families should come to an end.

Zhejiang and Taiwan are separated and linked by a strip of water. There have always been extensive contacts and close ties between the people of the two provinces. Zhejiang is the native place of Chiang Kai-shek and his son Chiang Ching-kuo. Many people who now hold important Kuomintang party, military and government positions are from Zhejiang. People from Zhejiang also occupy quite important positions in Taiwan's industrial, scientific and technical and cultural circles. People of Zhejiang should do their very best to increase friendly contacts between Zhejiang and Taiwan and make greater contributions to the motherland's great reunification and the nation's great unity.

We welcome the Zhejiang natives, Mr Chiang Ching-kuo, Mr Chiang Yen-shih, Mr Chiang Wei-kuo, Mr Ni Wen-ya, Mr Yu Kuo-hua, Mr Wang Ti-wu, Mr Sung Shih-hsuan, Mr Chen Lu-an, Madam Soong Mei-ling, Mr Chen Li-fu, Mr Chou Chih-jou, Mr Kuo Chi and Mr Chang Chi-yun as well as personages of various other circles to return to Zhejiang to visit relatives and friends and see places. We are willing to make arrangements to facilitate their travel. We also welcome Mr Chiang Ching-kuo to move Mr Chiang Kai-shek's coffin to the Chiang family graveyard in Fenghua.

We welcome compatriots in Taiwan to come to Zhejiang to settle down or visit. Their freedom of entry and exit is guaranteed.

We hope to establish mail, shipping and trade links with Taiwan as soon as possible.

We hope that Zhejiang and Taiwan Provinces will develop academic, cultural and sports exchanges.

As always, we will warmly receive Taiwan fishermen rescued from distress at sea.

We also welcome industrialists in Taiwan to make investments in Zhejiang and engage in tourism and other economic and public welfare undertakings. Their legal rights, interests and profits are guaranteed.

Party committees at all levels should pay attention to implementing the policies concerning Taiwan compatriots living on the mainland, treat them equally without discrimination in politics and accord them preferential treatment in all fields.

The present political and economic situation in Zhejiang, as in the whole country, is very good.

Let us hold high the banner of patriotism, rally all the more closely around the Chinese Communist Party, unswervingly follow the right course established since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, march steadier and take more forceful steps and forge ahead triumphantly.

SHANDONG DEPUTY GOVERNOR PRAISED FOR FRUGALITY

SK210347 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Deputy Governor Xu Leijian has been praised by the rank-and-file cadres and masses for observing the guiding principles and strictly abiding by discipline. On a business trip to Hong Kong, he did not check into a luxury hotel and turned down all valuable gifts.

Deputy Governor Xu Leijian and (Li Yu), chairman of the provincial import-export committee, went to Hong Kong on business this spring. Upon their arrival they were escorted to a luxury hotel which charged 300 Hong Kong dollars for accommodations and 80 dollars for meals per person. Learning of the charges, they suggested a move to an ordinary hotel which charged only 20 Hong Kong dollars and paid for their meals out of their own pockets. During their 12-day stay in Hong Kong, they saved 6,700 Hong Kong dollars for the state on the accommodation charges alone.

While negotiating business, many Hong Kong businessmen offered to entertain them, but they politely refused. Some businessmen presented valuable wristwatches, color television sets and recorders, but they refused them.

During their stay in Hong Kong, Comrade Xu Leijian and (Li Yu) did not visit relatives and friends or go sightseeing. They concentrated their attention on official business. When they returned after fulfilling their tasks, they brought back only the same luggage they left with.

GUANGDONG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON WATER CONSERVANCY

HK200836 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Summary] The provincial people's government held a provincial water conservancy conference in Xinhua County from 7 to 13 October. It chiefly studied the problem of how to switch the emphasis of provincial water conservancy work from construction to management.

In light of the existing conditions of water conservancy work, the conference urged continuously taking effective measures to give full play to the beneficial role of existing water conservancy projects so that the water conservancy undertakings throughout the province can be further consolidated and developed. "In the past 30 years since the founding of new China, our province has built a large number of water conservancy projects. At present, the province has over 61,000 water storage projects, among them 336 large and medium-sized reservoirs, over 73,000 diversion projects, more than 15,000 kilometers of river and coastal dikes, 2 million hp of electromechanical irrigation and drainage equipment and 1.08 million hp of small hydroelectric projects. The irrigated area of the whole province has reached over 39 million mu or 82 percent of the whole cultivated area. The area capable of guaranteeing stable yields despite drought or excessive rains has come to 30 million mu or over 60 percent of the cultivated area. These projects and facilities have played a tremendous role in fighting drought and floods and stimulating the development of agricultural and industrial production."

"However, water conservancy construction has long suffered from interference from the left. The phenomenon of stressing construction to the neglect of management and stressing the number of projects to the neglect of efficiency has appeared." Problems have affected many projects. The proper role of some projects has not been brought into full play. Some have long been left in disrepair or abandoned and have suffered disruptions.

In light of the current problems existing in water conservancy work, the conference held that the emphasis of future water conservancy work must be shifted to the management of existing projects and that major efforts should be concentrated on the proper management and use of existing irrigation facilities.

The conference called on party committees at all levels to strengthen leadership. All departments concerned must act in close cooperation. The methods of running business undertaking must be applied to the proper management of water conservancy facilities. Responsibilities, rights and benefits in management work must be linked. The aim is to achieve unified leadership, exercise control at different levels, and properly define management responsibilities. We must strengthen the building of water conservancy management forces. We must establish the building of water conservancy management forces. We must establish and perfect water conservancy management committees and water conservancy congresses at the commune level. Those production teams which put production and work quotas on a household basis must take measures to democratically elect water conservancy management personnel. The masses must be relied upon to take good care of irrigation facilities.

The conference pointed out that the immediate thing to do in current water conservancy work is pay proper attention to the safety, consolidation and maintenance of irrigation projects.

The conference also called on various areas to energetically do a good job of settling immigrants. The problem about whether they are going to leave or settle down must be solved as quickly as possible.

INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE IN GUANGDONG

HK210800 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Summary] The provincial industrial and communications work conference ended on 16 October. In the summing up speech, Li Jianan, member of the standing committee of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor, urged cadres and workers of industrial and communications systems throughout the province to continue fighting and to make greater contributions.

This conference examined economic and ideological work and was aimed at exchanging information on production and learning from one another. It also conveyed the spirit of the national forum on industrial and communications work. In light of the actual conditions of our province, it put forth views on upholding this spirit and studied problems such as democratic management of enterprises, worker's education, strengthening and improving party leadership over enterprises, industrial production, using machines and electrical equipment to promote production, and so forth.

In his summing up speech, Comrade Li Jianan raised 10 points including the necessity to continue to fight in order to surpass this year's production plans and make adequate preparations for next year's production; to seriously consolidate enterprises; to further put the economic responsibility system on a solid basis; to energetically develop the production of consumer goods; to pay proper attention to production, transportation and economy as far as energy resources are concerned; to solve the problem of pressure on communications and transportation front in order to further do a good job of tapping potential, creating new forms and seeking transformation in existing enterprises; and so forth.

Comrade Li Jianan said: "There are now 70-odd days left until the end of the year. We must whip up enthusiasm, make concrete efforts, continuously take proper care of current production assignments, better fulfill and overfulfill this year's plans, continuously make proper preparations for next year and do various tasks well in order to usher in new tasks next year. In the past 2 years or so, Guangdong has achieved tremendous results by introducing the economic responsibility system. According to preliminary statistics, over 2,300 state-run industrial and communications enterprises, representing 90.8 percent of the total number of enterprises, have introduced various forms of the economic responsibility system. Over 1,700 units attached to enterprises have also introduced various forms of the economic responsibility system. The problem of 'eating out of the same pot' has been solved. The production enthusiasm of enterprises and their workers has been aroused."

"In introducing the economic responsibility system in the future, we must pay attention to several problems: 1) The profit distribution programs must be linked with state plans and major economic and technical targets. 2) From the party secretary and factory manager down to each individual worker, we must follow the principle of distribution according to work with more pay for more work, and also utilize rewards and penalties. 3) We must introduce different systems based on the conditions of enterprises and refrain from applying one fixed system. 4) We must make every effort to take proper care of enterprise operations and management."

On the problem of awarding bonuses, Comrade Li Jianan said that we must maintain this policy so as to protect and arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of workers. "Various enterprises must uphold the legal system and must never one-sidedly award bonuses as a means of surpassing each other." In order to uphold the various policies and measures of this conference, Comrade Li Jianan said that "we must strengthen party leadership over economic work. The leadership at all levels must penetrate into the very heart of production to ensure the proper performance of various tasks. All provincial industrial and communications departments in charge and all prefectures and municipalities must arrange for not less than one-third of their cadres to head the production vanguard. These cadres must combine investigation into, and efforts to solve, actual problems."

LIU TIANFU, OVERSEAS SCHOLARS AT GUANGDONG BANQUET

HK220159 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] The Guangdong provincial people's government held a farewell banquet at the Guangdong guesthouse in the evening of 16 October in honor of scholars from foreign countries and Hong Kong who took part in the symposium on the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

Governor of Guangdong and vice chairman of the Guangdong provincial preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution Liu Tianfu and others attended the banquet. Scholars present at the banquet were from Hong Kong, Australia, Canada, DPRK, India, France, Japan, Romania, Thailand, Britain, and the United States. After attending activities in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution and participating in academic discussion meetings in Wuhan, they came to Guangzhou by plane at noon on 16 October.

Governor Liu Tianfu proposed a toast at the banquet. He said: "The honorable guests have come from abroad to attend the activities commemorating the 1911 revolution and to participate in academic discussions. This will play an active role in promoting the study of the history of the 1911 revolution and the academic intercourse between China and other countries."

After arriving in Guangzhou at noon on 16 October, the scholars drove to Cuiheng village in Zhongshan County to visit Dr Sun Yat-sen's former residence. Today, they will visit the 72 martyrs' mausoleum at Huanghuagang, the Sun Yat-sen memorial hall, the former headquarters of the March 29th uprising, the site of the first KMT congress, and the Sun Yat-sen University before leaving Guangzhou.

HENAN HOLDS CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

HK210623 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] The 12th Session of the 4th Henan Provincial CPPCC Standing Committee was held in Zhengzhou from 6 to 10 October 1981. Chairman Zhao Wenfu presided over the session and spoke. Vice Chairmen Wu Shaokui, Guo Peiyun, Dong Mingsheng, Ye Renshou, Zhou Junming, Qi Wenjian, Yu Keqin and Jin Shaoying attended the session. During the session, the committee members attended the 12th session of the provincial people's congress standing committee and listened to Vice Chairman Shao Wenjie on the situation of the 20th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee and the report of (Zhang Zhengjing), vice chairman of provincial agricultural committee, on Henan's current situation of agricultural production and the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system. They also listened to (Chang Baoti), deputy department head of the provincial finance department, on Henan's current financial situation, and his recommendations on balancing revenues and expenditures.

They studied NPC Chairman Ye Jianying's talk to XINHUA reporters on 31 September on the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of peaceful reunification. The participants seriously studied the important speeches of the leaders of the central authorities on problems of the ideological front, and in connection with the actual situation of Henan, conducted serious discussions. They also studied the speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang at the meeting in commemoration of the centenary of Lu Xun's birth. The standing committee members also participated in the province's grand commemorative activities to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution. The standing committee members enthusiastically supported the principles and policies further explained by NPC Chairman Ye Jianying on the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of peaceful reunification. They unanimously decided the speech of NPC Chairman Ye Jianying reflected the will and the basic interests of all nationalities throughout the country, including Taiwan compatriots. The nine policies were fair and reasonable, they conformed to the general trend of the times and were supported by the people. The standing committee members unanimously said the reunification of the motherland was our duty. We must work together and try every way to realize the reunification of the motherland and actively make contributions to realizing the grand prospect of revitalizing the country.

On the erroneous liberalization tendency existing in the current ideological front which departed from the socialist line and from the leadership of the party, the standing committee members held that this erroneous tendency did exist in our province. We must uphold the four basic principles, bring the party's fine tradition into full play and, in connection with the actual situation, conduct criticism and self-criticism and overcome the lax and weak leadership over the ideological front. We must carry out serious and correct criticism and essential struggle against liberalization tendencies emerging in the society.

The session also adopted the resolution of appointing Comrade (Lu Huasheng) as the deputy secretary general of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. It also adopted a resolution on convening the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC on 9 October 1981. It was resolved that the fourth Session of the fourth Henan Provincial CPPCC Standing Committee should be held in December 1981 in Zhengzhou.

Criminal Procedures Resolution

HK190524 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT Oct 81

[Text] The 12th Session of the 5th Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee adopted a resolution on the time period for handling criminal cases and the procedures for their examination and approval on 10 October. Since the beginning of 1981, Henan has acted according to the criminal procedural law concerning the time period for handling criminal cases. Most criminal cases were handled within the legal time limits. However, due to insufficient information and manpower, or lack of communication, a few complicated criminal cases were not solved within the legal time limits.

According to the resolution on the time period for handling criminal cases stipulated at the 20th Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee and the proposal of the Henan Provincial People's Procuratorate and the Henan Higher People's Court, the following resolutions were made for extending the time period for those criminal cases which were not finished within the legal limit and for the procedures of examination and approval:

1. Criminal cases which started prosecution after 1 January 1981 must be handled within a certain time period according to the criminal procedural law. As for a small number of complicated criminal cases which were not handled according to the procedures of investigation, prosecution, first hearing and second hearing stipulated in the criminal procedural law, these criminal cases in arrears can have an extension of 1 and 1/2 months within 1981 and 1983. The time period for prosecution, first hearing and second hearing can be delayed for 1 month each.
2. As for cases which need a longer time for investigation, the responsible units must submit a report 10 days prior to the legal deadline and ask for permission for an extension. Cases which need a longer time for investigation and prosecution must be examined and approved by the Henan provincial people's procuratorate. As for cases which need a long time for first and second hearing, they must be examined and approved by the Henan Provincial Higher People's Court. As for cases directly handled by the provincial people's procuratorate and the provincial higher people's court and the provincial public security office, if they need a longer time, they should be examined and the extensions approved by the provincial people's congress standing committee according to the above regulations.
3. As for individual serious and complicated cases, if they still cannot be finished within the time period allowed according to the first regulation mentioned above, the responsible units should submit a special report to be examined and approved by the municipal and provincial people's congress standing committee. The people's procuratorate and the people's court will then report to the higher authorities. After the provincial people's procuratorate or the provincial higher people's court have examined and approved it and made recommendations, it will be passed to the provincial people's congress standing committee for approval and an appropriate extension will be granted.

HENAN HOLDS COTTON TEXTILE WORKERS MEETING

HK190746 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] A national meeting for young workers in the cotton textile industry to exchange experiences, jointly sponsored by the ministry of textile industry, the CYL Central Committee and the national textile trade union, opened in Zhengzhou this morning. More than 400 people attended the meeting, among whom were 126 skilled young workers from 28 provinces, regions and municipalities throughout the country and 45 personalities well-known on the textile front who were invited to attend the meeting as special representatives and technicians. During the past few years, under the attentive concern of the state and the party, relatively rapid development has been achieved in our textile industry through carrying out the principle of having six priorities.

The rates of growth for 1978, 1979 and 1980 were, respectively, 16, 14 and 23 percent. The total value of textile products produced in the first 8 months of this year increased by 14.88 percent over the same period last year. Because of the rapid development of the textile industry and the retirement of a relatively great number of old workers, a large number of young workers have become a vital new force on the textile front. In order to utilize the valuable experience of the old generation and to learn new technology, the young workers should receive intensified technical training as well as intensified political and ideological education. This has become an urgent problem in speeding up the development of the textile industry and improving the quantity and quality of textile products.

Also present at the meeting were national model workers who are masters in textile operations, such as Wang Guiying from Shanghai, Chen Xiaomei from Jiangsu and Zhai Fulan, representative from the Zhao Mengtao group in Shaanxi Province. The meeting was a get-together for excellent veterans and novices to exchange experiences and learn from each other's strong points in order to overcome weak points. It reflected how talented people emerge in every generation and how a fine younger generation will carry on the cause of the old generation.

The opening ceremony of the meeting was presided over by Zhu Zhongming, vice chairman of the national textile trade union. Wang Zhenzhong, secretary of the secretariat of the CYL Central Committee gave the opening speech. Dai Suli, secretary of the Henan provincial party committee and deputy provincial governor; Li Baoguang, vice-chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and secretary of the Zhengzhou CCP Municipal Committee; and Hu Ruigeng, director of the Henan provincial textile bureau all made speeches at the opening meeting. They expressed welcome to the representatives, who had come to Henan from all over the country to pass on their experiences and also expressed their warm congratulations to the meeting. Lu Lanqin, Zhang Haijiao and Ye Yufu spoke at the opening session on behalf of the young skilled workers, specially invited representatives, and technicians respectively. Textile Industry Minister Hao Jianxiu attended the opening session. Yan Jiming, vice governor of Henan Province and chairman of the provincial economic commission; Hang Huilan, deputy secretary of the Zhengzhou Municipal CCP Committee, and other provincial and municipal leading comrades also attended the session. At the end of the session, representatives of the young pioneers presented their congratulatory message.

CHEN PIXIAN URGES HIGHER HUBEI INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

OW151027 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0748 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Wuhan, 12 Oct (XINHUA) -- Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, emphasized that Hubei Province should not be satisfied with the existing state of industrial production and should strive to make greater contributions to the state at the industrial work conference called by the provincial CCP committee.

Chen Pixian said even though Hubei's industrial production for this year shows an increase over the same period for last year, the provincial CCP committee has still not sufficiently tightened its leadership over industrial production. We must enhance our vigor, find out where we lagged behind, tap potentials and employ every means to increase the growth rate. Although it is said that industrial production increases as a whole cannot be high during the period of readjustment of the national economy, a certain growth rate can certainly be maintained. We must not be overanxious for quick results or become dispirited. We must make readjustment in the course of our advance and advance in the course of readjustment. Judging from conditions and the industrial production increases in Hubei Province in recent years, the growth rate of industrial production during the period of readjustment should be higher than the national average. The growth rate expected in Hubei this year takes the prevailing conditions into consideration. It is not a very high target in view of needs and possibilities. Therefore, we must try in every way possible to fulfill this target and do more for the country. At the same time, we must lay the groundwork for achieving a continual increase in production next year. We should not wait idly for the state plans at the beginning of the year but should proceed from realities to find out where the potentials and the advantageous factors lie, and make arrangements early in order to gain the initiative.

Chen Pixian said to attain the growth rate, we should primarily rely on putting the potentials in the enterprises into full play in order to raise their economic results. To this end, we should rely on policies and science. First of all, we must implement the policies correctly. In light of the present situation, we must solve well the question of leadership in enterprises by setting up and perfecting the system of democratic management under the direction of the plant managers and guided by the party committees. Furthermore, we should implement the economic responsibility system, do away with the egalitarian way "eating out of the same big pot," further implement the principle of "to each according to his work," and strengthen political ideological work. By so doing, we will mobilize the initiative of the broad masses of workers and staff, grasp science, improve management, renovate techniques and tap potentials to promote the work in the enterprises. Chen Pixian emphasized that while developing light and textile industries, we must pay special attention to developing the production of heavy industry, especially the production of large industrial and mining enterprises. Heavy industry takes up a relatively large proportion of Hubei's industrial production. We should adopt effective measures to provide new equipment to help technical renovation in light and textile industries, conserve energy in enterprises and produce marketable consumer goods so as to put an end to the current situation facing heavy industry that is characterized by a drop in production and stagnation.

CHEN PIXIAN URGES HUBEI-SHANGHAI COOPERATION

HK160935 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Summary] According to a HUBEI RIBAO report, Chen Pixian, first secretary of provincial CCP committee, on the morning of 14 October met with representatives of the Shanghai bicycle factory and the comrades of a news unit from Shanghai. Chen Pixian said that the rural situation was not unusually favorable. There are many people like Yang Xiaoying of Yingcheng County who surpassed her gain production target and wanted to buy a Yonjiu brand bicycle made in Shanghai. This was a reasonable demand. "She is typical of thousands upon thousands of peasants. At present, the rural situation is unusually favorable. There are many cases like that of Yang Xiaoying. With money, people are more choosy about making purchases. A bicycle is only one of the things they wish to buy. There are many other things that they want. This poses a problem for the fighters on the industrial front. The problem is how to satisfy rural needs. This is not a trifling matter. All departments must pay attention to it."

(Wang Yuankang), manager of the Shanghai bicycle factory, briefed Chen Pixian on the production conditions and technical improvements in the Shanghai bicycle factory. After listening to the briefing Comrade Chen Pixian said to (Gang Yong), secretary of the party committee of the Wuhan bicycle factory and (Zhi Yihu) manager of the factory, who were present on the occasion: "We are far behind Shanghai. We must learn from Shanghai as we would from an older brother. We must strive to develop the production of bicycles."

Comrade Chen Pixian requested the comrades from Shanghai go to the Wuhan bicycle factory to direct operations.

In the interview with the comrades from Shanghai, Comrade Chen Pixian talked about problems of cooperation in technical areas. He said: "Shanghai can develop industries in the interior of our country. This not only stimulates inland construction but also helps relieve the pressure on Shanghai. Shanghai can establish technical ties with Hubei. Shanghai has technology and equipment. On the other hand, Hubei has manpower, factory sites and materials." He energetically encouraged finding ways to establish technical cooperation.

BRIEFS

HUNAN EMPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENTS -- Over the past 3 years, the small towns throughout Hunan Province have arranged employment for 400,000 people awaiting employment, who account for 50 percent of the total number of people who await employment. This figure shows that the small towns have quickly developed and played an important part in offering employment for urban and rural people. If each of the 178 counties, municipalities and townships throughout the province arranges employment for an average of 200 people and each of the other towns arranges employment for an average of 20 people, the province can offer employment to 100,000 people a year. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Sep 81 HK]

HUNAN URBAN WORK CONFERENCE -- The conference on urban work which was held by the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government concluded on 15 September. In June this year, leading comrades of the central authorities commented on the report submitted by this province on the issue of the building of small towns in this province. They demanded that the province seriously look into and solve the problem concerning the existence of the small towns. Since the comments were made, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government have sent 2 investigation groups to 16 towns to conduct investigation and study. After investigation and study, the two groups drafted the method of strengthening the building of small towns and submitted the method to the conference for discussion. The conference put forward the following measures: 1) it is necessary to strengthen leadership over the building of small towns; 2) it is essential to enliven the economy of the small towns and give full play to the characteristics of localities; 3) it is necessary to develop individual undertakings; and 4) small towns must now solve their housing, water and vegetable problems. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 81 HK]

HUNAN MEDICAL SERVICE -- The medical team which has been sent by the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government left Changsha on 15 September for Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture which was struck by serious drought. The medical team is going to give medical treatment to the masses in the drought-stricken areas. This medical team is led by (Ma Qi), deputy director of the provincial civil affairs department, and comprises 16 experienced middle-aged and young doctors. Out of the relief funds for Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture, provincial departments concerned decided to appropriate 64,000 yuan for the medical team as medical expenses. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 81 HK]

TIANJIN NINTH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONTINUES

Hu Qili on Economy, Education

SK220228 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] In his report on government work delivered at the second session of the ninth municipal people's congress on 17 October, Mayor Hu Qili said that the primary task in the future is to promote the national economy. This is the key to all our work. We must implement the eight-character economic readjustment policy, do everything possible to promote industrial and agricultural production and promote all-round development of economic construction. To achieve this end, we must do well the following work:

1. Maintain steady and sustained industrial growth while laying stress on daily consumer goods production. Maintaining fairly good industrial growth in the course of readjustment plays an important role in future development of the national economy. Only sustained industrial growth can increase state revenues, continuously increase accumulation, meet the people's daily needs and provide a new starting point after readjustment is completed. A guiding ideology in our economic work is go deep into the realities of life to deal with practical problems, blaze new trials by throwing convention to the winds, start up machinery, continuously study the new situation, sum up new experiences and solve new problems and find a new path in which we invest little, yield better economic results and bring more benefits to the people. We should earnestly implement the economic responsibility system and mobilize the enthusiasm of enterprises and workers. More light and textile industrial goods in short supply should be produced. Vigorous efforts should be made to readjust heavy industry, execute enterprise consolidation and improve management. Meanwhile, we should actively develop economic cooperation with fraternal provinces and municipalities.
2. Vigorously promote agriculture and strive for an all-round harvest of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and sideline production. In developing agriculture, we should rely mainly on policy and science and regard implementation of the responsibility system as the central task. Two major forms of the responsibility system are currently practiced in the rural areas of our city. One of them calculates payment on the basis of output, the other does not. However, no matter which form is practiced, the important thing is whether or not it suits local conditions. We must suit our measures to specific conditions, deal with different situations in different ways and follow the masses' desire. In agricultural production we must earnestly implement the central directives on developing diversified production in rural areas. While ensuring grain production, we should properly expand acreage for cash crops and reform irrational agriculture structures.
3. Orient scientific and technological research work to serve the national economy. Economic development relies on scientific and technological know-how. The latter must serve the former. From now on we must switch the emphasis of local scientific and technological research to applied science and make it serve production.
4. Strive to develop foreign trade and expand international markets. We must fully exploit the strong points of Tianjin as a port city and make the city a key link between domestic production and international markets and vigorously develop foreign trade. Meanwhile, we should step up economic and technological exchange with foreign countries, promote tourism, improve port service, increase supplies of goods paid for by overseas remittances and improve nontrade foreign exchange income.
5. Develop urban collective and individual economies to solve employment problems. District-level collective enterprises and youth-integrated enterprises established by labor service companies and collective enterprises initiated by federations of industrialists and businessmen should be further developed. Organizations, PLA units, enterprises and establishments are encouraged to run all kinds of service shops, commerce shops or consumer cooperatives. State-owned units are encouraged to run affiliated collective enterprises. Particular attention should be paid to encouraging the laboring masses and jobless youths to voluntarily organize themselves to establish collective enterprises.

Policy restraints on collective and individual enterprises should be relaxed and assistance should be rendered to them in their development. They should be treated equally with state-owned units in providing supplies of goods, obtaining business sites, securing loans and distributing raw materials.

Mayor Hu Qili also discussed educational development. He pointed out that our city has further restored and developed cultural and educational undertakings. The educational front is now undergoing changes. Over the past year or more, educational departments at all levels in the city and education workers have earnestly implemented the party's education policy and actively implemented reform of the education structure. While attending to teaching as the central task, they have improved the leadership style and management of education work, trained and improved the quality of teachers and given full rein to old and middle-aged teachers.

The city now has 19 higher educational institutions with 9 affiliated schools. Their total enrollment is over 36,000, including over 800 postgraduate students. Both the size of campuses and total enrollment surpass pre-Cultural Revolution peaks. The quality of secondary education has improved markedly. The number of three-good students with all-round moral, intellectual and physical development has continuously increased. Eighteen vocational schools are now in operation in the urban part of the city, while 31 city-run agricultural secondary schools are in operation in the suburban areas. Adult education for workers and peasants is being conducted in various forms and soon will be put on a regular basis. The number of workers attending various study classes is increasing. Preschool education is being restored and developed.

Extensive cultural activities have been expanding. Opera, music, the fine arts, literary creation and publications are thriving with each passing day. Sports activities have been further popularized and sport techniques have been improved markedly. Medical and public health work is now under consolidation and the medical work style has been improving.

Hu on Ideology, Science Work

SK220340 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Summary] "In Major Hu Qili's government work report delivered at the Second Session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress on 17 October, he called for effectively establishing a socialist spiritual civilization. He said:

"1. In establishing a socialist spiritual civilization, we must strengthen political and ideological work and enhance people's awareness in this regard. The fundamental tasks in this work are to extensively and thoroughly conduct education and propaganda in the four basic principles, strictly criticize and struggle against all erroneous ideas harmful to the four basic principles and bravely criticize and discipline all persons who practice anarchism and ultraindividualism, disregard organizational discipline, cause trouble without reason and jeopardize the order in work and production." In conducting ideological education, efforts should be made to strengthen the legal system. Law-breakers must be dealt with strictly. Education on cherishing the country must be intensified so that all people will know the great socialist motherland and their responsibilities in developing the country.

"2. In establishing a socialist spiritual civilization, we must strengthen education on science and culture and raise the people's cultural and scientific education level because a high-level material and spiritual civilization needs a higher education level in science and culture."

"3. We must universally enhance people's morality and foster fine social habits. Spiritual civilization means not only education, science and culture, but also communist ideology, ideals, faith, ethics, discipline, revolutionary ideals and principles and people-to-people comradely relations." In fostering new social habits we must first of all do a good job in science and health work. To achieve this end, urban and rural areas must eliminate all out-moded conventions and bad customs left over from the old society.

"In his government work report, Mayor Hu Qili said the scientific front has earnestly implemented the important directives of the CCP Central Committee on science work and the guidelines of the national science conference, further enforced the party's policy toward intellectuals, consolidated scientific research organs and maintained a good order in scientific research work. Through the concerted efforts of the masses of scientific and technological personnel, we have scored a number of new achievements. In 1980, Tianjin Municipality evaluated some 328 key scientific and technological research achievements, approved and implemented about 74 percent of them. In the first 6 months of 1981 we have evaluated and proved to be up to standard some 147 new scientific and technological research achievements. These achievements have been put into production and operation."

Yan Dakai Report

SK210823 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress held its third meeting yesterday afternoon to hear a report by Chairman Yan Dakai on the work of the municipal people's congress standing committee, a report by Chen Fu on the work of the Tianjin municipal higher people's court and a report by Fan Qinqdian on the work of the Tianjin municipal people's procuratorate. The meeting was presided over by Huang Zhigang, executive chairman of the congress session.

In his report, Comrade Yan Dakai said for over a year, inspired by the guidelines of the party's third plenary session and under the direct leadership of the municipal CCP committee, the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee has acted in accordance with the guidelines of the resolutions of the first session of the ninth municipal people's congress and has carried out the following work:

1. Established local laws and regulations in accordance with the state constitution, decrees and laws and the guidelines of the principles and policies adopted since the party's third plenary session and in the light of the actual situation in Tianjin Municipality and of the possibility of putting these laws into practice there.
2. Convened its 13th meeting to hear reports on the work of the municipal government, the municipal higher people's court and the municipal people's procuratorate and to discuss major matters concerning work in the municipality.
3. Strengthened ties between deputies and the district and county people's congress standing committees, organized deputies to conduct inspections and to do a good job in examination and supervision.
4. Organized departments concerned to earnestly handle motions raised by deputies.
5. Earnestly dealt with visits and letters by the deputies and the masses.
6. Appointed and removed some personnel of the government organs, the people's court and the people's procuratorate.
7. Earnestly studied, summed up experiences and continuously improved work of government organs.
8. Did a good job in receiving foreign guests and managing foreign affairs.

Members present at the second session of the sixth municipal CPPCC committee attended the meeting as observers.

HEILONGJIANG CADRES HEAR REPORTS ON BORDER BATTLES

SK211001 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, on the morning of 19 October, the provincial public security bureau sponsored a report meeting at which representatives of meritorious border defense armed policemen from Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Yunnan Province gave reports on heroic deeds achieved in the defensive battles at (Huajia) and (Koulin) mountains. The report group arrived under the auspices of the Public Security Ministry.

Making reports at the meeting were (Xu Wenmao), chief of the propaganda section under the political department of the border defense bureau of the Guangxi Autonomous Regional Public Security Department; (Bai Wanghui), winner of a third-class merit citation and leader of the Pingxiang municipal police brigade in Guangxi Autonomous Region; (Zuo Jiadi), representative from a third-class meritorious unit and political instructor of (Tianbao) border defense station in Yunnan Province; (He Weicheng), representative from a third-class meritorious unit and deputy chief of police substation at (Youai) border area in Guangxi Autonomous Region; (Pan Xingrong), winner of a third-class merit citation and leader of a KP squad under the (Tianma) border defense station in Yunnan Province; (He Youqin), representative of the second-rate meritorious unit and chief of the mengpeng border defense station in Yunnan Province; and (Zhu Kailu), owner of a second-class merit citation and leader of the armed police platoon under the (Youai) border police substation in Guangxi Autonomous Region.

They introduced their heroic deeds scored in the (Huajia) and (Koulin) mountainous areas' battles which occurred in the May-June period this year, in which they closely cooperated with the PLA border units in recapturing territories occupied by the Vietnamese armed forces and engaged in the work of removing local residents safely, acting as guides for the PLA fighters, transporting wounded personnel and materiel, rushing to repair telephone lines, conducting secret reconnaissance, keeping watch on the movements of enemy troops and artillery units and maintaining social order on the border.

Hearing the reports at the meeting were cadres and policemen from the provincial public security bureau, the public security bureau under the Songhuajiang prefectural administrative office, the Harbin railway bureau, the provincial forestry general bureau and the public security department under the provincial inland navigation administrative bureau. The group also presented their reports to the Harbin Municipal Public Security Bureau on the same day.

JILIN MEETING VIEWS RETIRED SOLDIER PLACEMENT

SK200301 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Oct 81

[T-xt] The province's 1981 task for placing retired soldiers has been virtually completed. From 16 to 19 October in Changchun, the provincial people's government convened a conference on placement of retired soldiers in 1982. Attending the conference were comrades from the provincial military district, subprovincial military districts, labor and civil affairs bureaus of various prefectures, municipalities and counties, and the provincial departments, commissions and bureaus, 250 persons in all. Deputy Governor Yang Zhantao spoke.

The conference urged the various localities to treat the placement of retired and demobilized soldiers as a political task. To ensure that every retired soldier is properly provided for continued efforts should be made to implement the principle of returning to your native place. The various relevant departments should actively cooperate with and support each other in successfully carrying out this task.

JILIN CIRCULAR ON MILITARY DRAFT TASKS

SK211223 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, provincial conscription work in Jilin is proceeding successfully. At present, physical examinations have been basically concluded. Various localities throughout the province have begun to draw up schedules for the new recruits to join the troops and to analyze them to determine which arm of the service is suitable for them. In order to begin well and end well in this work, the provincial conscription office recently issued a circular to urge all localities to make constant efforts to fulfill the task successfully. To this end, the provincial conscription office put forward the following tasks:

1. It is necessary to do a good job in conducting political and ideological work in a penetrating manner. Attention should be paid to thoroughly informing the new recruits about the difficult military training, particularly those who are very worried, so as to make them mentally prepared for hardship and fighting and to enable them to serve the army without care.
2. It is necessary to earnestly study the experience gained in the past in comforting the family members of the new recruits and do a good job in implementing the policy on giving preferential treatment to servicemen's family members.
3. It is necessary to strictly implement the stipulations on qualification appraisal to check all malpractices. Personnel in charge of examination work at all levels should uphold the principles and standard so as to successfully prevent all unqualified youths from joining the army.
4. It is necessary to do a good job in drawing up schedules for the new recruits to join the troops and analyzing them to determine which arm of the service is suitable for them. To do this, we should arrange proper schedules for enlistment according to age, uphold the principle of recruiting those who are outstanding, and conduct full analysis of the new recruits and talk it over with PLA unit needing manpower in properly arranging a post for those who have multiple abilities so as to ensure the quality of army manpower.

LIAONING DIRECTIVE ON AGRICULTURAL CONSTRUCTION

SK130120 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government recently issued a directive on strengthening agricultural construction in Chaoyang Prefecture to end poverty as soon as possible. The directive states that the agricultural construction policy of Chaoyang Prefecture should focus on water and soil conservation, afforestation and grass cultivation. Chaoyang Prefecture should comprehensively deal with the problems of transforming mountains, taming rivers and enhancing farmland and forests and should combine the measures on carrying out [words indistinct].

To ensure the implementation of this policy, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government urged that efforts to relax the policy restrictions in Chaoyang Prefecture and assist it in every way so it can have time to build its economic strength, to bring into play its superiority and to overcome its backwardness in a short period of time. The directive sets forth eight demands concerning the relaxation of policy restrictions in Chaoyang Prefecture:

1. In carrying out responsibility systems in agricultural production, attention should be focused on the system of individuals undertaking to fulfill quotas in farm work under unified management and the plans of the production team, the system of peasant households assuming full responsibility for most of the farm work formerly undertaken by the production team and the system of setting farm output quotas on a household basis.

2. Instituting a system of setting the amount of grain handed over to the state. Liaoning Province has fixed Chaoyang Prefecture's annual amount of grain handed over to the state. This policy will be effective in 1982 and will not change for 4 years.
3. Readjusting the procurement quotas of grain and edible oil. Beginning in 1982, the grain and edible oil procurement quotas in Chaoyang Prefecture will be reduced by 50 percent.
4. Expanding the private plot acreage to 15 percent on the basis of the original acreage. Barren hills, flood land, gullies and grasslands should be given to commune members to plant trees and grass on. They are no longer restricted by the former policy restrictions that each household should plant 3 to 5 mu of land.
5. Readjusting the policy on procurement of farm and sideline products. Farm and sideline products procured in Chaoyang Prefecture such as animal hides, fur and cotton should be processed locally when possible. We should strive to increase local processing to develop local industry. Supply and marketing, commercial, industrial and building material departments must give priority to the procurement of farm and sideline products sold on a trial basis, help find outlets for these products and strive to increase the income of communes, brigades and commune members.
6. Allocating funds to support agricultural construction in Chaoyang Prefecture. Beginning in 1982, Liaoning Province will, in 5 years, draw a certain sum of money from the province's funds to support Chaoyang Prefecture's water and soil conservation, afforestation and grass cultivation and other projects to improve the backwardness of mountain areas.
7. Easing the burden of the masses, reducing the number of people-run school teachers and increasing the number of public school teachers. The number of people-run school teachers in this prefecture must be reduced by over 50 percent in 5 years to temporarily ease the burden of commune members, staff and workers and [words indistinct]. Problems concerning birth control funds should be solved in a unified way under the guidance of the province. Agricultural taxes should be levied on production teams and production households in Chaoyang Prefecture's counties and districts according to policies. Effective in 1982, the prefectural authorities are permitted not to hand in the agricultural taxes for 3 years but to retain this sum of money for local development. Income taxes of commune- and brigade-run enterprises and road maintenance funds are permitted to be retained for 3 years for developing commune- and brigade-run enterprises and building mountain areas beginning in 1982.
8. Developing education and cultural undertakings and raising the cultural standards of the people.

In the directive, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial government state that they believe that under the leadership of the prefectural CCP committee, the administrative offices and the CCP committees and governments at all levels, the cadres and the people in Chaoyang Prefecture will not only make good use of the local natural resources and manpower in 5 to 12 years to develop strong points and avoid shortcomings, to bring into play the favorable local conditions and to achieve an initial change in the agricultural production conditions and the livelihood of the masses with their own hands after strenuous efforts but will also produce cotton, edible oil, sugar, fruit, meat, eggs, wool, silk and leather for the state.

BRIEFS

JILIN COAL PRODUCTION -- In the first 8 months of 1981, Jilin Province produced 534,200 tons of coal more than was required by the plan and fulfilled 78.5 percent of the annual power output plan, a 18.9 percent increase over the corresponding 1980 period. The annual petroleum output plan was fulfilled by 68.4 percent. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Sep 81 SK]

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ON CCP HISTORY RESOLUTION

SK220759 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee convened a report meeting from 16 to 19 October on the study and implementation of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC and the guidelines of the national meeting on ideological front problems. Principal responsible comrades of the provincial departments, commissions, offices, bureaus and party organizations at the district level and above in the Lanzhou area attended the meeting. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee including Feng Jixin, Li Dengying, Yang Zhilin, Wang Bingxiang, Xiao Jianguang, Ge Shiyang, Wang Yaohua, Wu Jian and (Wang Zhanchang) attended the meeting.

The meeting heard reports delivered by various departments and experiences introduced by some of the units. A lively discussion was conducted at the meeting on further studying and implementing the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC and the guidelines of the national meeting on ideological front problems, on ways to solve practical problems in light of actual conditions, on practicing criticism and self-criticism, overcoming all kinds of erroneous tendencies and on improving the party's leadership over the ideological front and the weak and lax state of affairs.

Finally, Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke. His speech mainly dealt with five problems: 1) Enhancing the understanding of leading comrades at all levels of the study and implementation of the guidelines of the resolution and the national meeting on ideological problems; 2) solving problems in a down-to-earth manner of actual conditions; 3) earnestly practicing criticism and self-criticism and strengthening the fighting capacity of party organizations; 4) earnestly and strictly enforcing party discipline and resolutely struggling against all illegal activities which violate law and discipline; and 5) strengthening the party ideologically and organizationally.

Feng Jixin pointed out that all in all, our province's study and implementation of the resolution have been successful. Since we began to relay the guidelines of the national meeting on ideological problems in early September, party organizations in most units have made arrangements in line with their actual conditions and have been studying and implementing them. Some units have scored initial results in overcoming the weak and lax state of affairs and checking the tendency of bourgeois liberalism. They have probed into the problems and devised measures to solve them.

However, there are still a number of leading comrades whose ideology and understanding lag behind. They do not fully understand the tremendous importance of studying the guidelines in unifying the ideology of the whole party, strengthening and improving party leadership, inspiring revolutionary enthusiasm and promoting the progress of our work. For this reason, party organizations at all levels must further enhance their study and implementation of the resolution's guidelines and the national meeting on ideological problems, fully understand the importance of the study and regard it as the central task in the days to come.

While discussing the combining of study with the solving of practical problems in light of actual conditions, Feng Jixin stressed it is necessary for the various departments and units to investigate and study the conspicuous problems affecting their work and the enthusiasm of the masses in light of their actual conditions. Leading cadres must take the lead in this work and solve problems in a down-to-earth manner. In dealing with problems, it is essential to concentrate on principal problems and avoid quibbling over historical issues. Emphasis should be placed on distinguishing right from wrong in the guiding ideology and on investigating and improving our work and style so that leadership at all levels can take its place on all fronts of the four modernizations with a new attitude, new work style and new outlook.

In his discussion of practicing criticism and self-criticism and strengthening the fighting capacity of the party, Feng Jixin pointed out the best way to overcome the weak and lax state of affairs is to take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. Leading comrades must take the lead in unfolding criticism and self-criticism. They must set themselves as an example for others to emulate. In practicing criticism the principle of clarifying ideology and closing the ranks of comrades should be upheld. Covering up contradictions, shielding each other, exaggerating facts or elevating minor mistakes to the level of principle is forbidden. Instead, we should present the facts and reason things out so that people who are being criticized can accept the criticism. In this way we can achieve the objectives of criticism; namely, helping comrades, enhancing consciousness and successfully carrying out our work in unity.

In his discussion of earnestly and strictly enforcing party discipline and resolutely struggling against all illegal activities in violation of law and discipline, Comrade Feng Jixin stressed leading party cadres at all levels must personally attend to investigating serious violations of law and discipline and deal with them on the merits of each case. They should not ignore them. Some cadres simply must be dealt with by law and discipline. Certainly we should not indulge in [word indistinct] or carry this struggle too far. Our aim is to concentrate on helping, educating and saving others from more wrongdoings. We should act according to the party's policies.

In his discussion of further strengthening the party ideologically and organizationally, Feng Jixin pointed out the key to overcoming the weak and lax state of affairs lies in reinforcing a revolutionized leading body. Leading bodies at all levels in our province are generally good. However, we should note that there are still serious problems in some leading bodies which merit our attention. We should continue to strengthen ideological and political work within and outside the party. Party organizations at all levels, including those in the provincial departments and bureaus, must strengthen the organizations in charge of ideological and political work, provide them with the necessary cadres, support cadres in charge of political work in performing their duties and help them solve some practical problems.

Li Dengying, Wang Bingxiang and Yang Zhilin also spoke at the meeting.

SHAANXI RIBAO ON PUBLIC PROPERTY PROTECTION

HK220221 Xian SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Short commentary: "Conscientiously Do a Good Job of Protecting Collective Property"]

[Text] At present, some communes and production brigades which have long lagged behind in production and whose members are badly off are carrying out and improving the responsibility system of fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning the households full responsibility for task completion in order to reap a bumper harvest of wheat next year. However, this responsibility system has been put into practice in some localities for only a short while, so that most of the grassroots-level cadres do not understand the policy very well and are inexperienced in handling concrete problems. For this reason, some questions exist in thinking and work. For example, some comrades wrongly hold that practicing the responsibility system of fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning the households full responsibility for task completion means dividing up the fields and returning to individual farming. Therefore, in doing their work, they just simplify matters and avoid trouble. As a result, cases of dismantling houses belonging to the collective, sharing out public property, indiscriminately felling trees and destroying orchards belonging to the collective have occurred in some production brigades. Although these questions arise in only a few brigades, they may exert very bad influence which deserves our close attention.

The collective economy is the indispensable base for the modernization of our country's agriculture. Its superiority is beyond comparison with that of the individual economy. The central authorities have clearly pointed out in their relevant policy that while enforcing the responsibility system of fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning the households full responsibility for task completion, it is necessary to protect collective property, to prohibit dismantling of houses belonging to the collective for the purpose of sharing out collective property, to disallow private purchase and sale of land and to ban indiscriminate felling of trees. They also forbid the practice of dividing up the fields and returning to individual farming. Just like other forms of the responsibility system, such as signing contracts for specialized jobs, limiting remuneration to output, running various enterprises through unified management, and assigning jobs to each laborer with remuneration linked to output value, the methods of fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning the households full responsibility for task completion are forms of the system of responsibility socialist collective production. They also conform to the two basic principles of collective ownership of the means of production and distribution according to work. The purpose of establishing the responsibility system is to thoroughly correct the leftist mistakes of working "in a rush" and "egalitarianism" in allotting things, to implement the principle of distribution according to work, to arouse the commune members' enthusiasm for work, to fully display the superiority of the collective economy, to vigorously develop production and to meet the demands of the commune members and the modernization program for farm and sideline products. If the methods of fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning the households full responsibility for task completion are confused with the practice of individual farming and if the orientation of socialism is neglected, polarization will be the outcome. We should no longer follow this road, which leads us nowhere. For this reason, to establish the responsibility system of fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning the households full responsibility for task completion requires the patience to do a great deal of meticulous ideological and political work and the conscientiousness to realistically handle many problems. Even after the responsibility system has been established, new conditions may emerge and new problems may crop up. Without doing a great deal of ideological and administrative work, it is impossible to improve and consolidate the responsibility system. The thinking and method of simplifying matters and avoiding trouble are disadvantageous to the people's cause and must be corrected. Party organizations in all localities should firmly solve this question and conscientiously protect collective property. The method adopted by the Sanyuan County CCP Committee may be taken as reference in this respect.

BRIEFS

GANSU RURAL MARKETS — From January to August, rural markets in Gansu Province increased purchases and sales of commodities by 4.09 and 6.02 percent respectively as compared with the corresponding 1980 period. In 1981 peasants' incomes were increased and their purchasing power was raised. The sales of expensive commodities such as sewing machines, radios, bicycles, wristwatches and television sets, have greatly increased. The sales of radios have increased by 250 percent. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 4 Oct 81 SK]

SHAANXI AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY — Over the past 2 years, the organizations for popularization of agricultural science and technology in Shaanxi Province have been working hard to popularize new achievements in agricultural science and technology and subsequently promoted agricultural production. Wheat fields have been increased to a total area of 1.6 million mu and wheat production increased to 160 million jin. This year, the province's area for hybrid rice cultivation reached 680,000 mu. The implementation of the agricultural production responsibility systems in the rural areas also helped to push forward production. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 30 Sep 81 HK]

PRC SPORTS GROUPS ISSUE INVITATION TO TAIWAN

OW211346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the All-China Sports Federation and the Executive Committee of the Chinese Olympic Committee held a joint meeting here today and adopted a proposal for sports exchanges between athletes living on both banks of the Taiwan Straits.

In order to implement Chairman Ye Jiangying's nine-point proposal of September 30 and Chairman Hu Yaobang's speech of October 9, the All-China Sports Federation and the Chinese Olympic Committee made following five-point proposal to sports organizations on Taiwan:

1. Sports associations of Taiwan are welcome to send teams to participate in 1982's national sports' tournaments;
2. China's fifth national games will be held in Shanghai in 1983 (winter sports events will be held in Heilongjiang Province). Taiwan sports organizations are welcome to send delegations to participate in the games and Taiwan sports enthusiasts are invited to come to watch the games.
3. To learn from each other and rapidly raise the national level in sports, we invite Taiwan baseball, judo, and other athletic coaches to come to the mainland to train players. Meanwhile we are also willing to send coaches to Taiwan to train athletes.
4. In 1982, China will hold international invitational tournaments in track and field, football, men's volleyball, hockey and archery. According to international practice, the host country may field two teams. We propose that athletes from the mainland and Taiwan both organize teams for the tournaments.
5. The All-China Sports Federation and the Chinese Olympic Committee warmly invite leading officials of the Taiwan sports organizations to come to the mainland to visit and discuss sports exchanges with us. We will be happy to send sports officials to hold discussions with Taiwan colleagues if they are willing to do so.

Zhong Shitong, president of the All-China Sports Federation and president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, presided over the joint meeting.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS RELATIVES OF KMT VETERAN

OW212332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 21 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation with relatives of Yu Youren, the late veteran member of the Kuomintang, here yesterday evening. They are Yu Youren's daughter Helen Cheng and her husband Lu-i Cheng, grandson George Yu and his wife Priscilla C. Yu, who came from the United States to take part in the commemorations of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

After the meeting, Xi Zhongxun gave a dinner in honor of the visitors.

Present were Qu Wu, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and secretary general of the national commemoration preparatory committee for the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, Gao Dengbang, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, Yuan Jinxiu, deputy secretary general of the State Council, Fu Zuoyi's wife Liu Yunsheng and Shao Lizi's wife Fu Xuewen.

TAIWAN PEOPLE RESISTED CESSION TO JAPAN

HK210914 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 81 p 5

[Article by Shi Xuanyuan [2457 1357 0955]: "Taiwan People's Struggle Against Ceding of Island"]

[Text] On 17 April 1895, the Qing government signed the "Treaty of Maguan." In this treaty of national betrayal and humiliation, the Qing government ceded "the whole of Taiwan and all adjacent islands" and "all military installations, armament factories and public property therein to Japan in perpetuity." "Special Edition on the Contemporary History of Chinese Diplomacy," part I, vol 2) When the news broke, the whole nation was shocked. Patriotic intellectuals in large numbers used artistic forms such as poems and songs to express their indignation over the ceding of Taiwan by the Qing government. Some 603 of the successful candidates in imperial exams at the provincial level, including Kang Yuwei and Liang Qichao, petitioned the Emperor Guangxu and strongly objected to the ceding of Taiwan. They advocated moving the capital and carrying on the war of resistance.

Taiwan is an inseparable part of the motherland. The people of Taiwan strongly opposed this act of national betrayal by the Qing government. The successful candidates in imperial exams, of Taiwan descent, in Beijing indignantly wrote to the court of censors stating that the people of Taiwan "would rather die as martyrs than live as slaves" and "the soldiers and people of Taiwan would certainly disregard their own safety." On the day following the signing of the "Treaty of Maguan," the people of Taiwan bitterly "beat on gongs and staged a shopkeeper's boycott." They marched to the gates of the office of the governor in Taiwan to protest and national betrayal by the Qing government. The people of Taiwan published a manifesto calling for resistance and appealed to everyone "to kill such traitors" as Li Hongzhang and his ilk, should they ever come across them, in order to apologize to heaven and their ancestors. "The Sino-Japanese War," vol 6, edited by the Chinese Historical Society. In the central and southern part of Taiwan, the people made the pledge of "living and dying in one's native place," and daily, thousands flocked to join the people's army fighting against Japan. They were prepared to "fight to the death" against the Japanese invaders.

Not long after the signing of the "Treaty of Maguan," the Qing government sent Li Jingfang, the son of Li Hongzhang, as a special envoy to Taiwan to landed the business of the cession of Taiwan. At the same time the governor of Taiwan received an imperial edict stating "Tang Jingsong is to vacate his post immediately and report to the emperor in Beijing." All officials in Taiwan were also ordered to return to the mainland. The Qing government even shamelessly asked the Japanese invaders to send an army to Taiwan to put down the people's resistance.

The people of Taiwan ardently loved the motherland and their native place and they had a glorious tradition of struggle. After the Japanese invaders alnded in Taiwan, the people of Taiwan rose up in arms and the flame of battle spread throughout most of the island. Moved and inspired by the patriotism of the people of Taiwan, Li Yongfu, the commander of the Black Banner Army stationed in Taiwan, resolutely shouldered the task of leading the war of resistance. Li Yongfu, who distinguished himself in the Sino-French war, was almost 60 years old at that time. Nevertheless, he stepped forward to take the pledge of uniting as one with the people of Taiwan and helped the soldiers and people to defend the island against the Japanese invaders.

In their resolute and heroic resistance against the Japanese invaders, a great number of national heroes emerged in Taiwan. Xu Xiang, a patriotic intellectual from Miaoli County, was one of the most outstanding.

When the enemy troops were pressing on toward Tainan after the fall of Taipei, Xu Xiang, with tears in his eyes, spoke to his fellow villagers, calling on the people to defend Taiwan to the death and "ensure every man holds his ground and place and every household is a stronghold" in order to support and fight shoulder to shoulder with Liu Yongfu's Black Banner Army in dealing head-on blows to the invaders. (Jiang Shanyuan: "Biography of Xu Xiang") Aroused by his speech, the villagers immediately selected some able-bodied men to form an army and made Xu Xiang its leader.

The most moving and tragic battle was the battle to defend Jiayi. During the first 10 days of October, when a great army of Japanese invaders was attacking Jiayi, Xu Xiang's soldiers, with the help of the defending soldiers led by Wang Debiao, dug tunnels leading to the enemy's camp area and planted mines which were set off at midnight. This caused the death of more than 700 Japanese soldiers and greatly enraged the invaders. They attacked the town more furiously and in a greater frenzy. Though his troops were fighting under very difficult conditions and were hungry and outnumbered, Xu Xiang personally commanded the battle from on top of the town wall, but unfortunately he was killed by the enemy's artillery fire. Soon afterwards, the town was captured and Wang Debiao also died in the battle.

The Black Banner Army led by Liu Yongfu, Xu Xiang and other volunteer armies insisted on resisting the invaders without any military aid and under the perilous conditions of lacking grain and food. So, several times, Liu Yongfu sent messengers to the mainland to ask for help. This request was responded to by the broad masses of people. Many people submitted written statements to the Qing government asking for troops to be sent to Taiwan. Some were even ready to go there to fight together with the soldiers and civilians led by Liu Yongfu and Xu Xiang. But the Qing government gave strict orders forbidding the mainland people to give material assistance to soldiers and civilians in Taiwan and enforced an economic blockade on them. Thus, Taiwan could not escape being occupied by the Japanese invaders.

In spite of the fall of Taiwan, the heroic and unyielding struggle of the Taiwanese people was an epic struggle. With simple and indigenous weapons, they fought the well-equipped enemy for 5 whole months and caused the invaders to suffer heavy casualties. During the battle, those invaders who were killed, wounded or sent back because of illness amounted to more than 30,000. Moreover, Prince (Noku Kitajirokawa), regimental commander of the imperial guards, was also killed in the Jiayi battle. The struggle of the people of Taiwan to resist Taiwan being separated from the motherland added an illustrious page to the annals of the Chinese national revolution. It was a display of the lofty patriotism of the Chinese people.

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